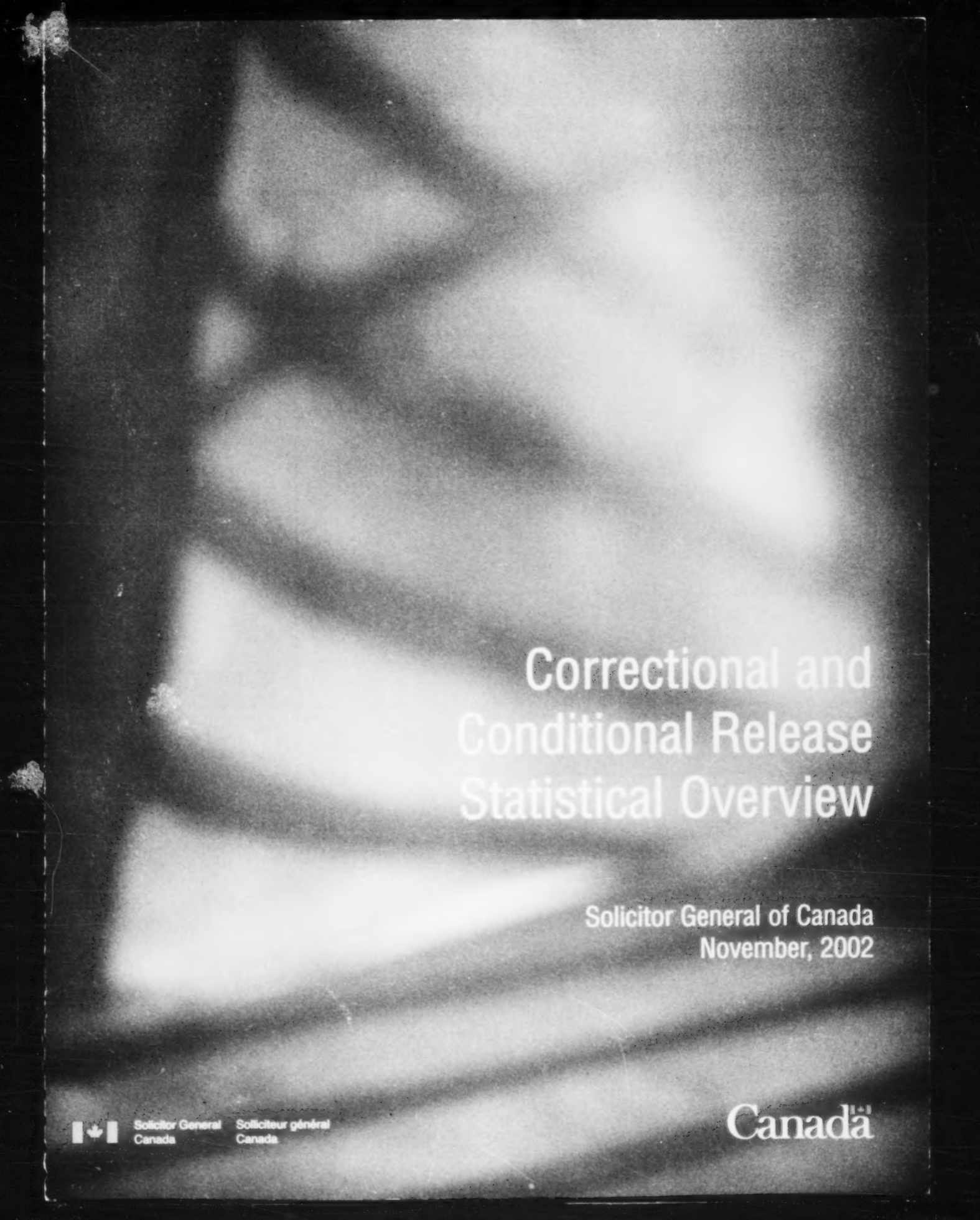

Correctional and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

Solicitor General of Canada
November, 2002

Solicitor General Canada / Solliciteur général Canada

Canada

103-03019/

Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

November, 2002

This document was produced by the Solicitor General Portfolio Corrections Statistics Committee which is composed of representatives of the Department of the Solicitor General, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada).

Solicitor General Canada
Solliciteur général Canada
Canada

This document is available in French. Ce rapport est disponible en français sous le titre : *Aperçu statistique : le système correctionnel et la mise en liberté sous condition.*

This report is also available on the Solicitor General Canada's internet site: http://www.sgc.gc.ca

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PREFACE

This document provides a statistical overview of corrections and conditional release within a context of trends in crime and criminal justice. A primary consideration in producing this overview was to present general statistical information in a "user friendly" way that will facilitate understanding by a broad audience. Accordingly, there are a number of features of this document that make it different from typical statistical reports.

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.

- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).

- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., "police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime") the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., "Police-reported crime rate increased slightly in 2001").

- Fourth, notes have been kept to a minimum, that is, only where they were judged to be essential for the reader to understand the statistics.

- Finally, the source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information if desired.

This is the fifth issue of the Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview. Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary a little depending on characteristics of the data set.

It is hoped that this document will serve as a useful source of statistical information on corrections and conditional release and assist the public in gaining a better understanding of these important components of the criminal justice system.

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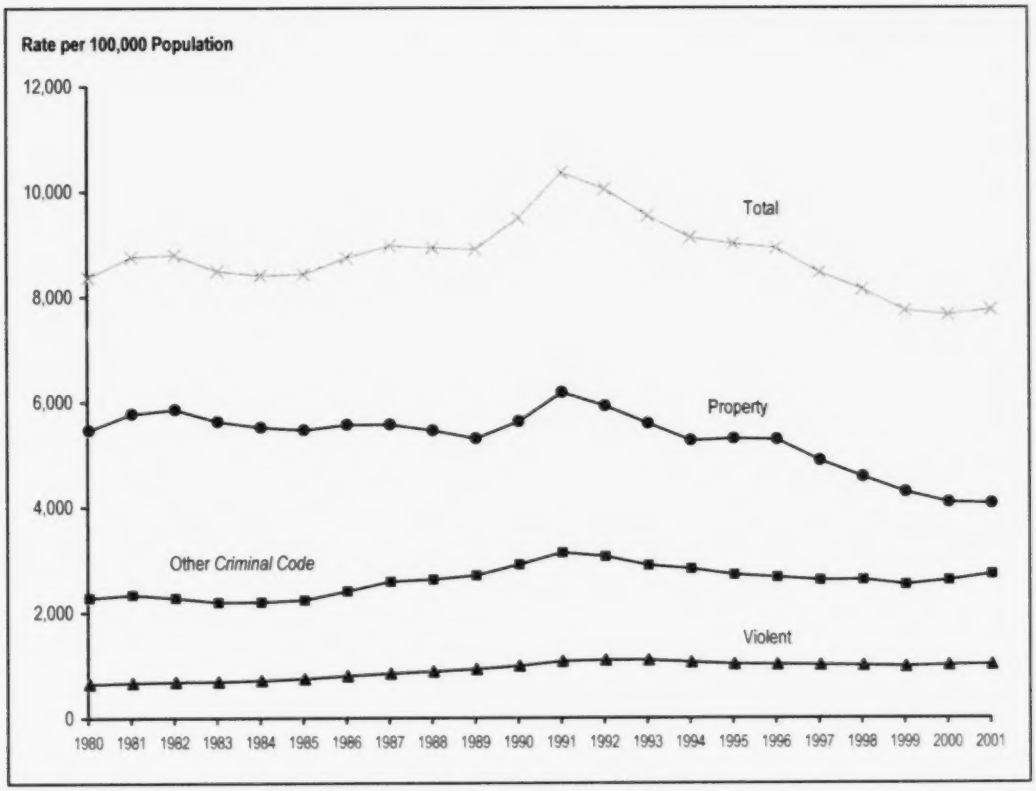
SECTION A.

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN 2001

Figure A1.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The crime rate increased during the 1980's, decreased in the 1990's, and increased slightly in 2001.
- Violent crime decreased from 1992 to 1999, but increased slightly in 2000 and 2001.
- The property crime rate in 2000 was 25% lower than in 1980.

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction and robbery.
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

These crime statistics are based on crimes that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See Figure A6 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the General Social Survey), an alternative method of measuring crime.

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN 2001

Table A1.

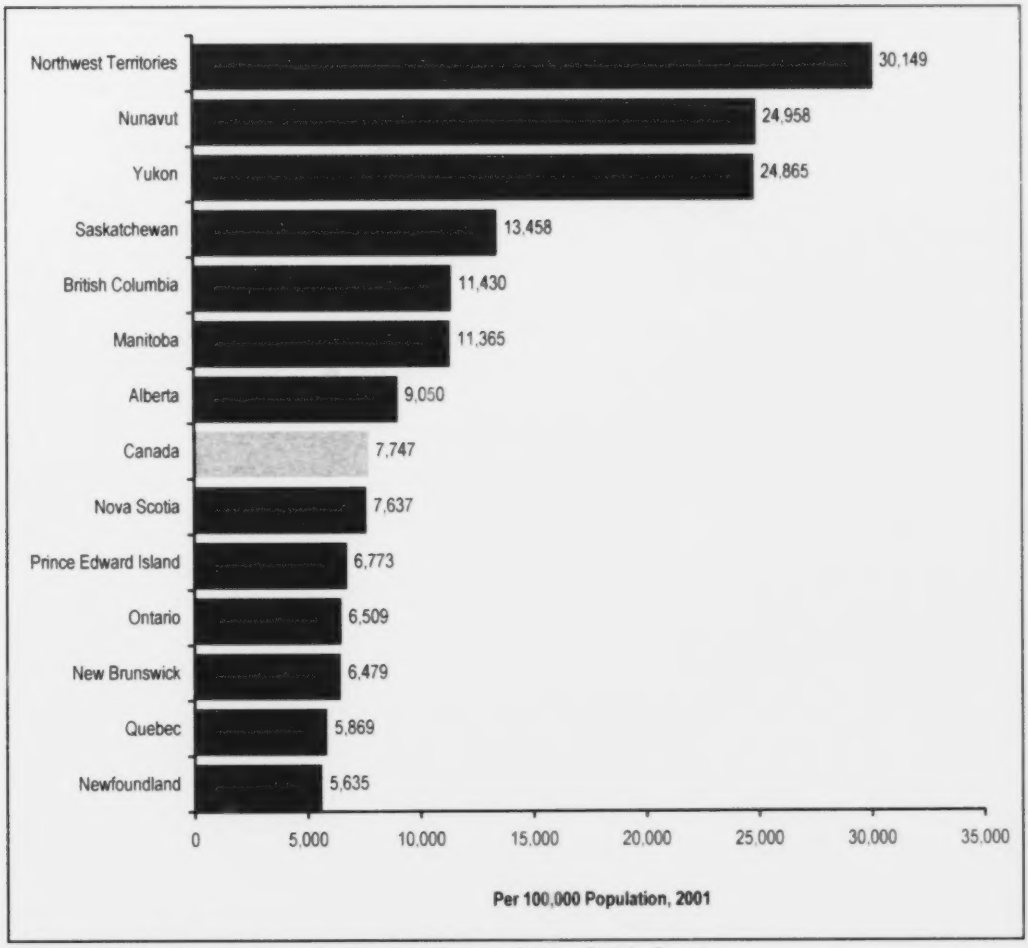
Year	Type of Offence			
	Property	Violent	Other *CCC*	**Total**
1980	5,444	636	2,263	**8,343**
1981	5,759	654	2,322	**8,736**
1982	5,840	671	2,262	**8,773**
1983	5,608	679	2,182	**8,470**
1984	5,501	701	2,185	**8,387**
1985	5,451	735	2,227	**8,413**
1986	5,550	785	2,392	**8,727**
1987	5,552	829	2,575	**8,956**
1988	5,438	868	2,612	**8,919**
1989	5,289	911	2,691	**8,891**
1990	5,611	973	2,900	**9,484**
1991	6,160	1,059	3,122	**10,342**
1992	5,902	1,084	3,051	**10,036**
1993	5,571	1,081	2,879	**9,531**
1994	5,250	1,046	2,817	**9,114**
1995	5,283	1,007	2,702	**8,993**
1996	5,264	1,000	2,650	**8,914**
1997	4,867	990	2,596	**8,453**
1998	4,555	979	2,602	**8,137**
1999	4,262	955	2,510	**7,728**
2000	4,070	982	2,594	**7,646**
2001	4,047	994	2,706	**7,747**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

CRIME RATES TEND TO INCREASE FROM EAST TO WEST AND ARE HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Figure A2.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Crime rates generally increase from east to west and are highest in the Territories.
- These general trends have been stable over time.

CRIME RATES TEND TO INCREASE FROM EAST TO WEST AND ARE HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Table A2.

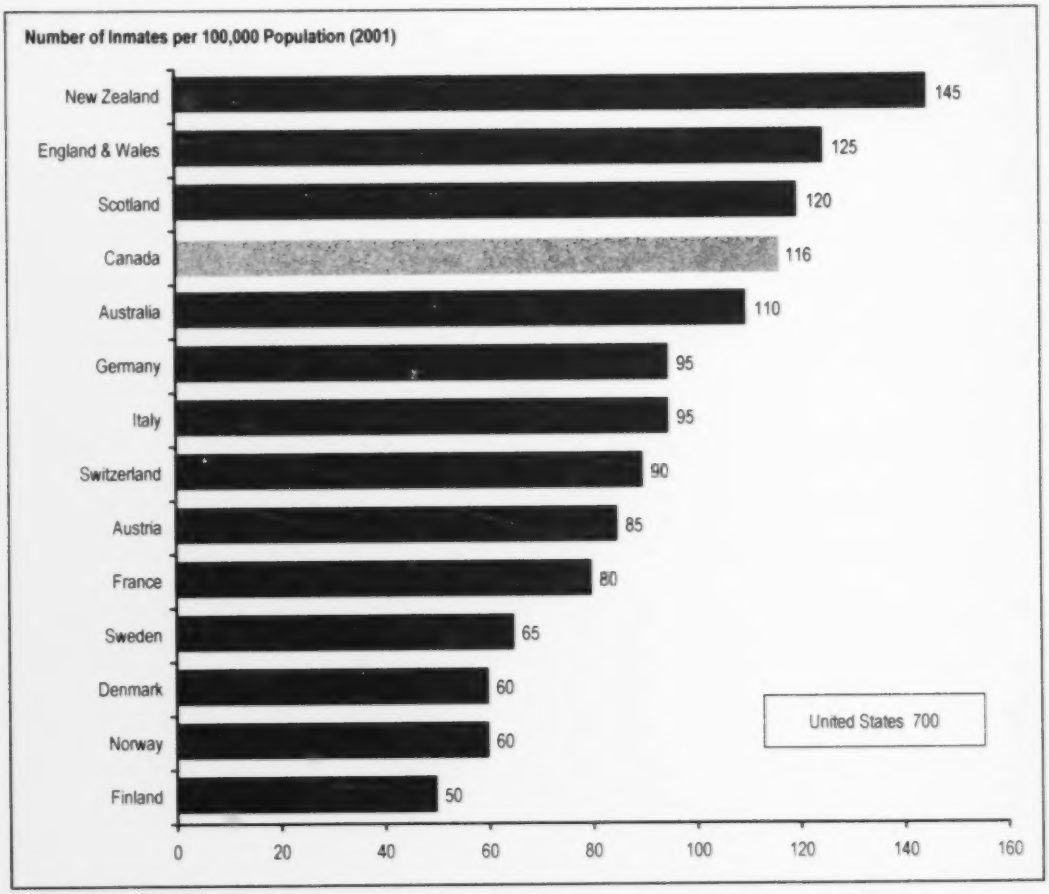
Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Newfoundland	5,653	5,791	5,565	5,740	5,635
Prince Edward Island	6,810	6,254	7,006	6,776	6,773
Nova Scotia	8,442	8,127	8,327	7,564	7,637
New Brunswick	6,273	6,771	6,817	6,553	6,479
Quebec	6,749	6,438	5,939	6,023	5,869
Ontario	7,456	7,030	6,500	6,409	6,509
Manitoba	11,002	10,625	10,584	10,759	11,365
Saskatchewan	12,136	12,477	12,182	12,767	13,458
Alberta	9,192	9,113	9,065	8,714	9,050
British Columbia	12,746	12,180	11,591	11,286	11,430
Yukon	20,800	18,098	19,560	23,651	24,865
Northwest Territories	23,098	25,060	24,396	28,191	30,149
Nunavut	20,777	20,471	18,194	21,007	24,958
Canada	**8,453**	**8,137**	**7,728**	**7,646**	**7,747**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.
Rates exclude federal and provincial/territorial statutes and traffic offences.

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES

Figure A3.



Source: Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 166, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

- In 2001, the incarceration rate in Canada was 116 per 100,000 general population.
- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, which had an incarceration rate of 700 per 100,000 general population in 2001.
- The incarceration rate decreased in Canada throughout the last five years.

Note:
The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population.
Different practice and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES

Table A3.

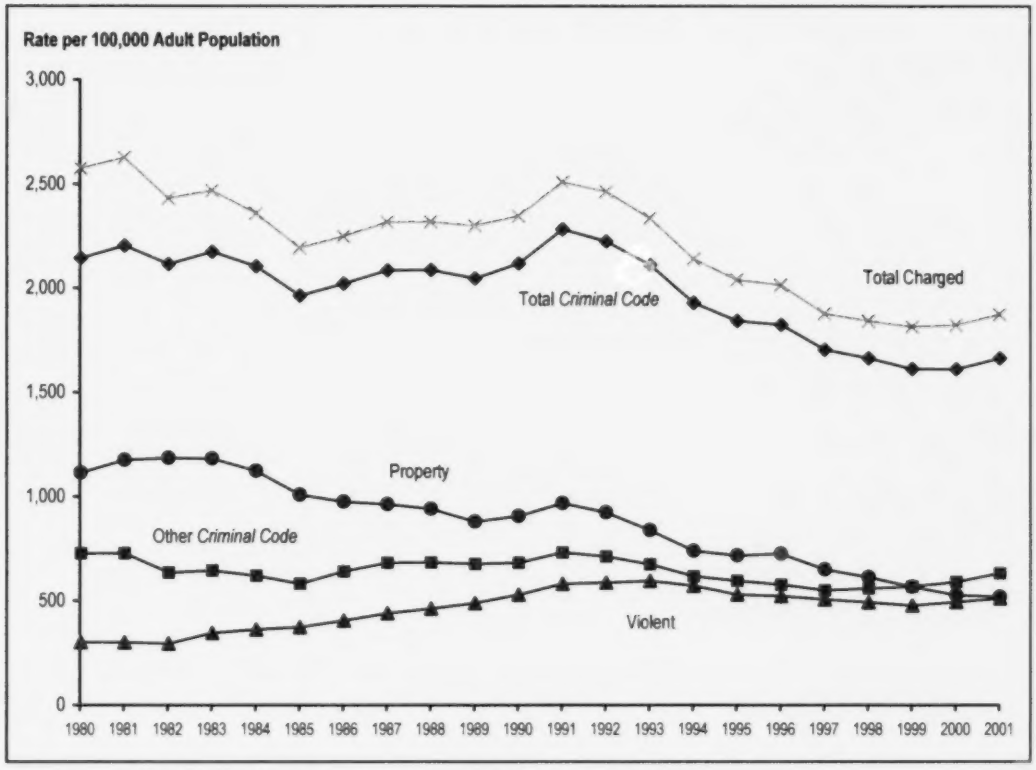
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United States*	649	682	682	699	700
New Zealand	137	150	149	149	145
England & Wales	120	125	125	124	125
Scotland	119	119	118	115	120
Canada**	131	124	122	117	116
Australia	95	110	108	108	110
Germany	90	96	97	97	95
Italy	86	85	89	94	95
Switzerland	88	85	81	79	90
Austria	86	86	85	84	85
France	90	88	91	89	80
Sweden	59	60	59	64	65
Denmark	62	64	66	61	60
Norway	53	57	56	--	60
Finland	56	54	46	52	50

Source: Solicitor General Canada; World Prison Population List, Research Findings No. 166, Home Office Research, United Kingdom.

Note:
Rates are based on 100,000 population.
*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e., youths are excluded).
**Canadian youth custody figures for 1997 to 2001 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Figure A4.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of adults charged declined from 1991 to 1999, and increased slightly in 2000 and 2001. This trend was similar for men and women.
- The rate of adult men charged for violent crimes decreased from 1993 to 2000, and increased slightly in the last year. The corresponding rate for adult women also decreased steadily from 1993, but has increased in the last two years (refer to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey for more detailed information).

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.
Total charged includes adults charged under the *Criminal Code* as well as adults charged under other Federal Statutes such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Unemployment Insurance Act*.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Table A4.

	Criminal Code				Federal Statutes		
	Violent	Property	Other *CCCC*	Total *CCCC*	Drugs	Other*	**Total Charged****
1980	301	1,114	728	2,143	338	97	**2,578**
1981	301	1,175	728	2,203	330	98	**2,631**
1982	295	1,184	636	2,115	235	86	**2,436**
1983	347	1,182	645	2,174	218	82	**2,473**
1984	363	1,122	620	2,104	203	57	**2,364**
1985	374	1,007	582	1,963	194	41	**2,199**
1986	405	974	642	2,021	190	43	**2,254**
1987	439	962	683	2,085	198	40	**2,323**
1988	462	941	684	2,087	195	43	**2,324**
1989	489	880	677	2,046	217	44	**2,307**
1990	529	905	683	2,117	198	38	**2,353**
1991	582	969	732	2,282	194	40	**2,516**
1992	587	924	713	2,224	198	50	**2,472**
1993	596	838	676	2,110	183	51	**2,344**
1994	573	738	618	1,929	178	42	**2,149**
1995	529	717	596	1,842	170	36	**2,048**
1996	522	725	577	1,824	171	29	**2,024**
1997	505	649	550	1,704	157	26	**1,887**
1998	492	612	559	1,663	167	23	**1,853**
1999	477	567	567	1,611	184	29	**1,825**
2000	494	526	590	1,610	198	26	**1,834**
2001	511	519	632	1,662	197	25	**1,884**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

Rates are based on 100,000 population, 18 years of age and older.

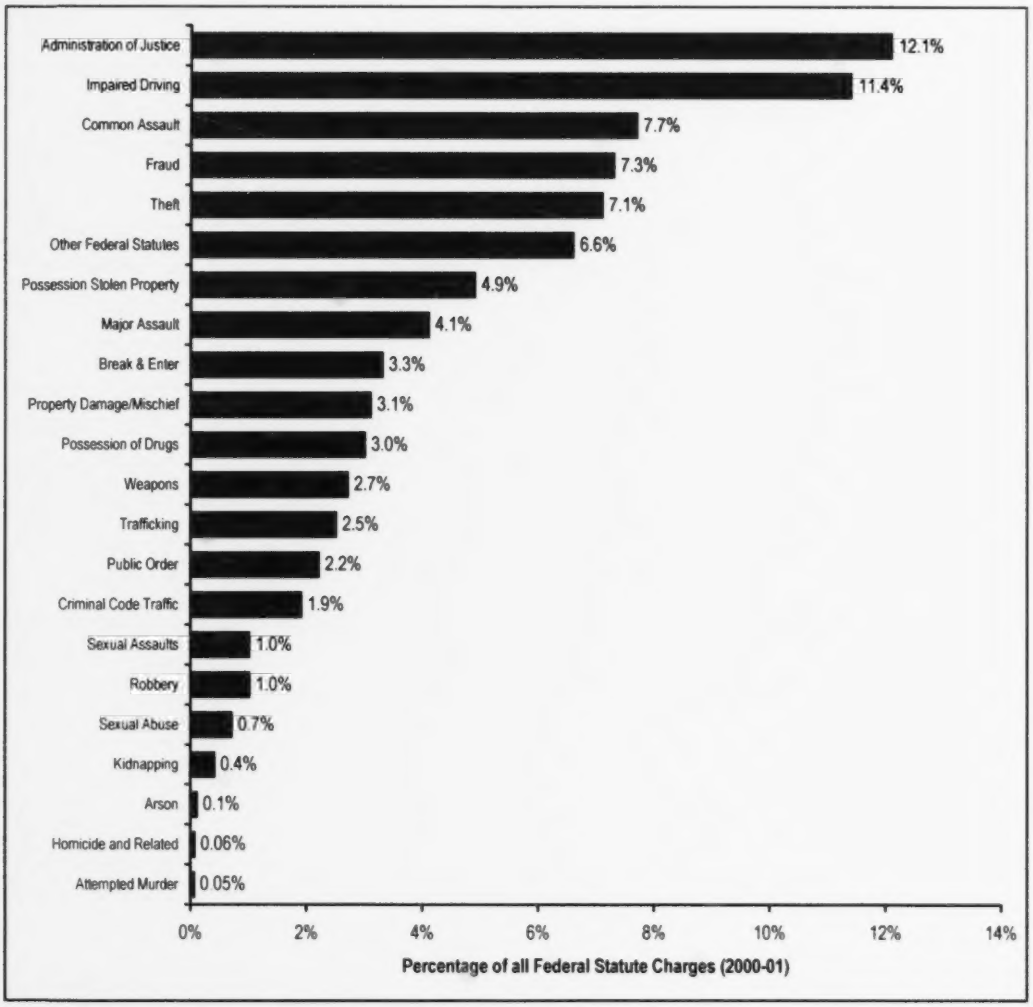
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

*Examples of other Federal Statutes include: the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Unemployment Insurance Act*..

**Total charged excludes provincial statute offences and municipal by-laws.

THE PATTERN OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURT HAS BEEN FAIRLY STABLE

Figure A5.



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Administration of justice charges (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, and failure to comply with a probation order) account for 12% of charges.
- Impaired driving is a common federal statute charge in adult provincial criminal courts.
- About 10% of the federal statute charges involve serious violence*.

Note:

*Serious violent offences include homicide and related offences, attempted murder, robbery, kidnapping, sexual assault, sexual abuse, major assault, abduction, arson, and weapons offences. This category excludes common assaults.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut. These data do not include data from superior courts.

THE PATTERN OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURT HAS BEEN FAIRLY STABLE

Table A5.

Type of Charge	Federal Statute Charges					
	1998-98		1999-00		2000-2001	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Crimes Against the Person						
Homicide and Related	582	0.07	487	0.06	493	0.06
Attempted Murder	674	0.08	563	0.07	449	0.05
Robbery	8,852	1.05	8,070	0.99	7,785	0.95
Kidnapping	3,130	0.37	2,964	0.37	3,067	0.38
Sexual Assault	10,178	1.21	8,812	1.09	8,074	0.99
Sexual Abuse	6,323	0.75	5,647	0.70	5,362	0.66
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	33,177	3.95	32,744	4.04	33,385	4.09
Common Assault (Level 1)	63,298	7.53	60,598	7.47	62,624	7.67
Weapons	20,895	2.49	19,789	2.44	21,823	2.67
Abduction	247	0.03	208	0.03	183	0.02
Total	147.356	17.53	139.882	17.24	143.245	17.54
Crimes Against Property						
Break and Enter	32,115	3.82	29,545	3.64	26,561	3.25
Arson	1,094	0.13	1,040	0.13	1,137	0.14
Fraud	62,767	7.47	61,807	7.62	59,100	7.24
Possession of Stolen Property	45,379	5.40	41,548	5.12	40,230	4.93
Theft	64,417	7.66	60,261	7.43	57,851	7.09
Property Damage / Mischief	24,959	2.97	24,774	3.05	25,867	3.17
Total	230.731	27.45	218.975	26.99	210.746	25.81
Other *Criminal Code*						
Administration of Justice	91,955	10.94	93,359	11.51	98,438	12.06
Public Order Offences	17,001	2.02	17,040	2.10	17,670	2.16
Morals – Sexual	9,410	1.12	6,776	0.84	6,379	0.78
Morals – Gaming	2,302	0.27	1,603	0.20	1,330	0.16
Other *Criminal Code*	125,148	14.89	125,049	15.41	132,291	16.20
Total	245.816	29.25	243.827	30.05	256.108	31.37
Traffic						
Criminal Code Traffic	17,392	2.07	15,822	1.95	15,381	1.88
Impaired Driving	103,850	12.36	98,221	12.11	92,843	11.37
Total	121.242	14.42	114.043	14.06	108.224	13.26
Drug-Related Offences						
Trafficking	19,588	2.33	19,118	2.36	20,212	2.48
Possession	20,468	2.44	21,498	2.65	24,147	2.96
Total	40.056	4.77	40.616	5.01	44.359	5.43
Other Federal Statutes	55,338	6.58	54,039	6.66	53,767	6.59
Total Offences	**840,539**	**100.0**	**811,382**	**100.0**	**816,449**	**100.0**

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

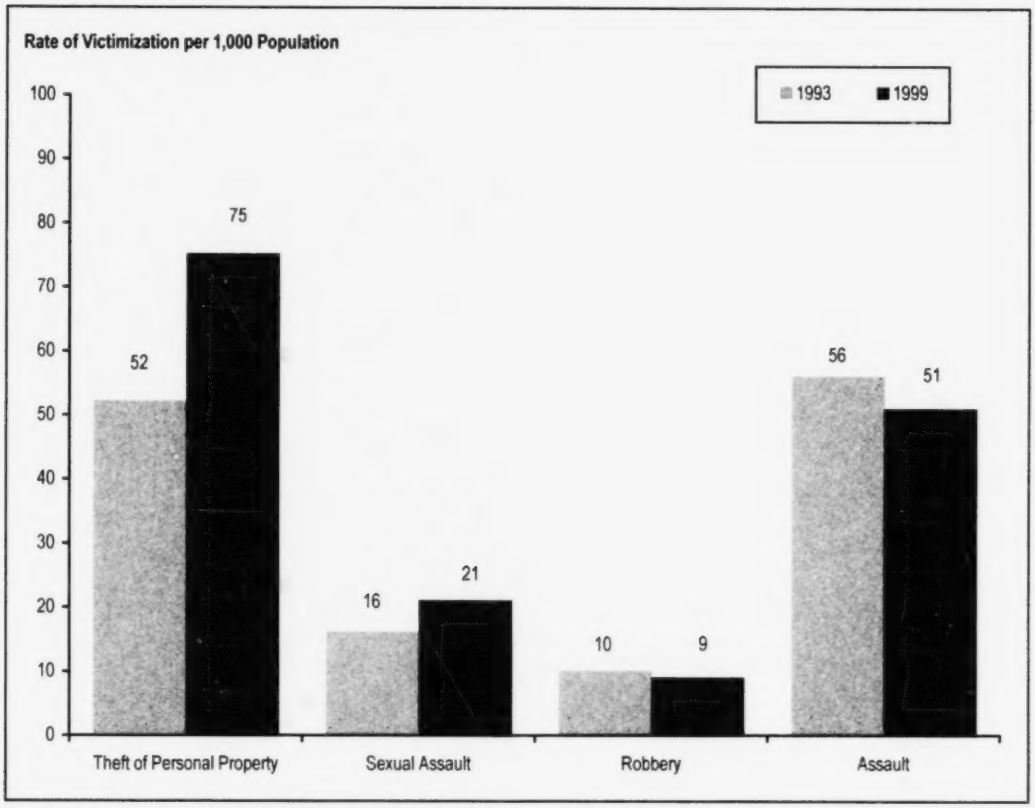
Note:

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut. These data do not include data from superior courts.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure A6.



Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999.

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 1999 than in 1993.
- In 1999, 25% of Canadians aged 15 or older were victims of at least one crime in the previous year. This was up from 23% in 1993.
- In all, there were an estimated 8.3 million victimization incidents in 1999.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table A6.

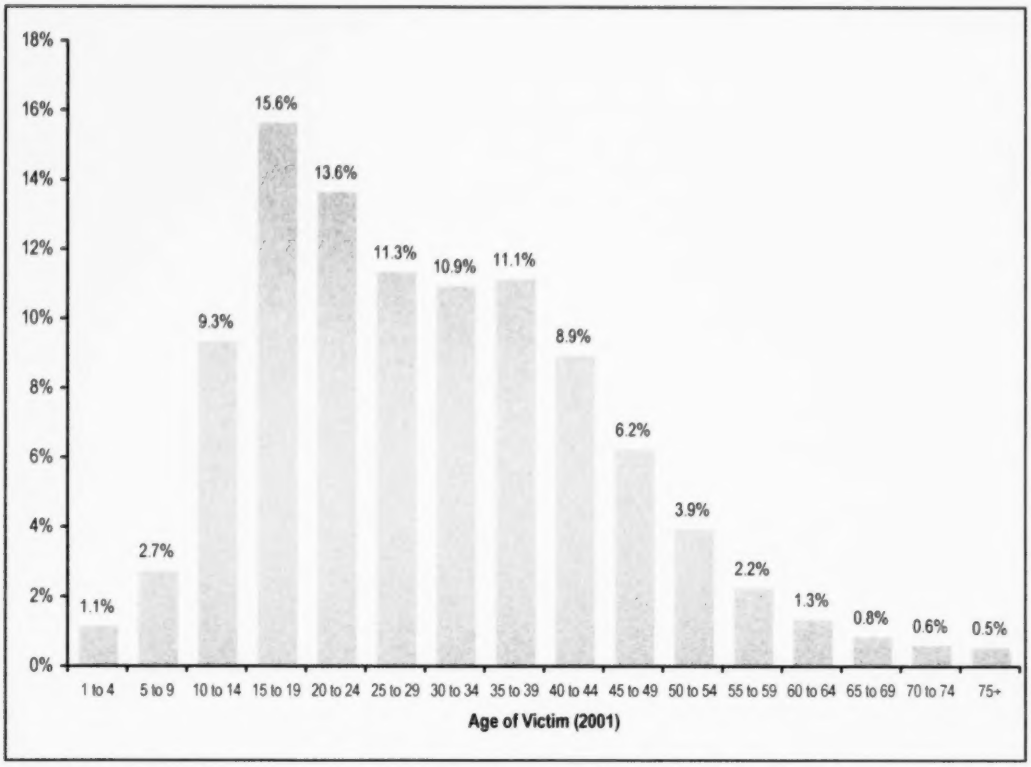
Type of Incident	Year	
	1993	1999
Theft of Personal Property	52	75
Sexual Assault	16	21
Robbery	10	9
Assault	56	51
Total % of Victimization	23%	25%

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993 and 1999.

Note:
Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure A7.



Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- More than half (53.6%) of all victims of violent crime are under the age of 30.
- Older Canadians (aged 65 and older) have low levels of violent victimization (1.9%).
- Females aged 10 to 19 years were less likely to be victims of violent crime than males of the same age, while females aged 20 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.

Note:
These data were reported by 154 police services representing 59% of the national volume of crime.
The data are not nationally representative.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table A7. 2001

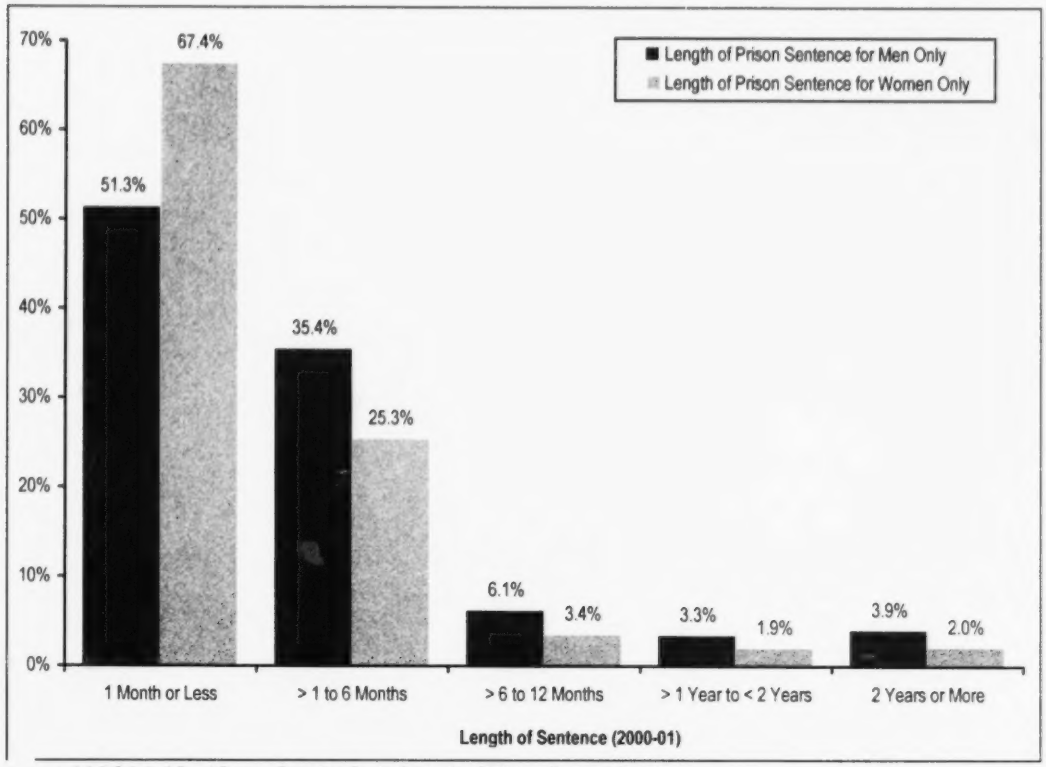
Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 to 4 years	1,096	1.0	1,226	1.2	2,322	1.1
5 to 9 years	2,981	2.8	2,808	2.6	5,789	2.7
10 to 14 years	10,676	10.0	9,078	8.5	19,754	9.3
15 to 19 years	17,487	16.4	15,735	14.7	33,222	15.6
20 to 24 years	13,780	12.9	15,304	14.3	29,084	13.6
25 to 29 years	11,532	10.8	12,657	11.9	24,189	11.3
30 to 34 years	10,933	10.3	12,373	11.6	23,306	10.9
35 to 39 years	10,983	10.3	12,659	11.9	23,642	11.1
40 to 44 years	9,303	8.7	9,712	9.1	19,015	8.9
45 to 49 years	6,785	6.4	6,400	6.0	13,185	6.2
50 to 54 years	4,573	4.3	3,713	3.5	8,286	3.9
55 to 59 years	2,840	2.7	1,921	1.8	4,761	2.2
60 to 64 years	1,671	1.6	1,091	1.0	2,762	1.3
65 to 69 years	1,027	1.0	726	0.7	1,753	0.8
70 to 74 years	561	0.5	650	0.6	1,211	0.6
75+ years	468	0.4	686	0.6	1,154	0.5
Total	**106,696**	**100.0**	**106,739**	**100.0**	**213,435**	**100.0**

Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Excludes 4,131 cases where age was unknown, 474 cases where sex was unknown and 197 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A8.



rce: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Over half (52.4%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult provincial courts are less than one month.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. About two-thirds (67.4%) of women and half of men (51.3%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 92.7% of women and 86.7% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 3.8% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8.

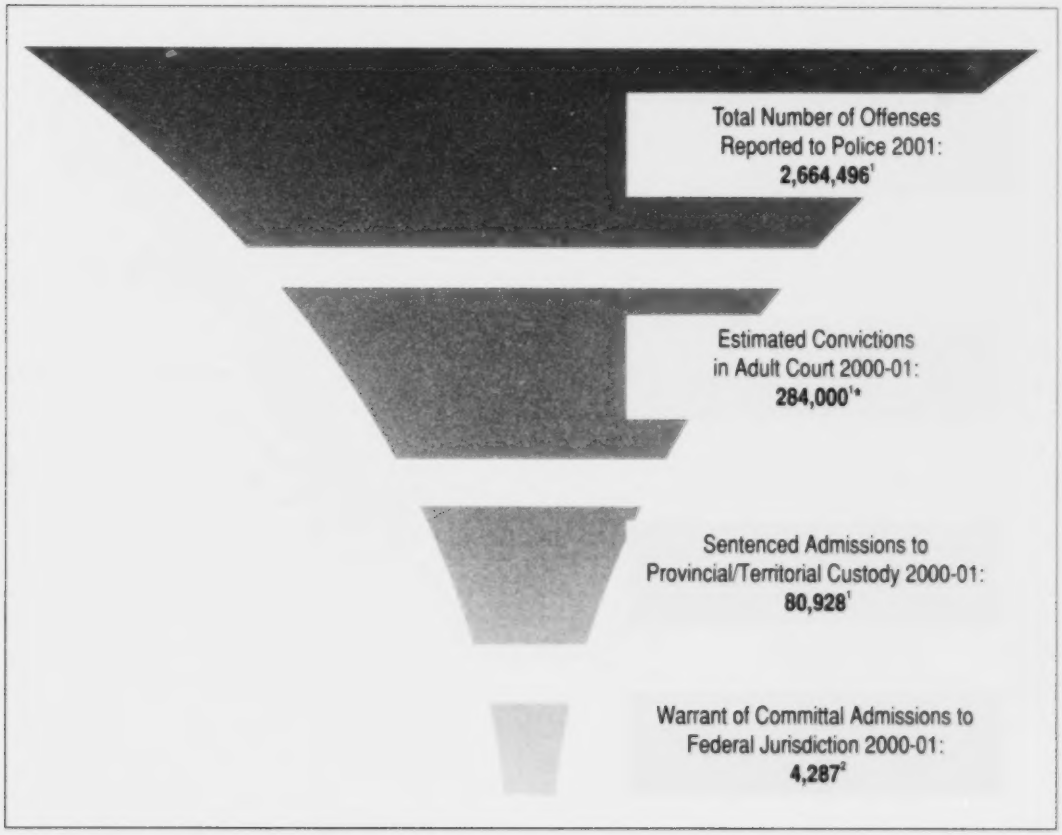
Length of Prison Sentence	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
	Percentage				
1 Month or Less					
Women	67.0	68.0	67.2	66.8	67.4
Men	49.1	49.0	48.7	49.6	51.3
Total	**49.6**	**49.5**	**49.1**	**50.4**	**52.4**
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	27.0	26.0	25.9	25.6	25.3
Men	38.1	38.0	37.7	37.0	35.4
Total	**37.5**	**37.7**	**36.9**	**36.2**	**34.6**
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.4
Men	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1
Total	**6.4**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**6.2**	**6.0**
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9
Men	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Total	**3.2**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.3**
22 Years or More					
Women	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.0
Men	3.3	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.9
Total	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.9**	**3.9**	**3.8**

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.
Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut for all years and Northwest Territories for 1996-97. These data do not include data from superior courts.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9.


Total Number of Offenses Reported to Police 2001: 2,664,496[1]
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court 2000-01: 284,000[1*]
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody 2000-01: 80,928[1]
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Jurisdiction 2000-01: 4,287[2]

Source: [1]Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; [2]Correctional Service Canada.

- There were about 2.6 million crimes reported to police in 2001.
- During 2000-01, 4,287 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:
Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
*Data adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage (from estimated 80% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure includes both provincial and federal court convictions.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A9.

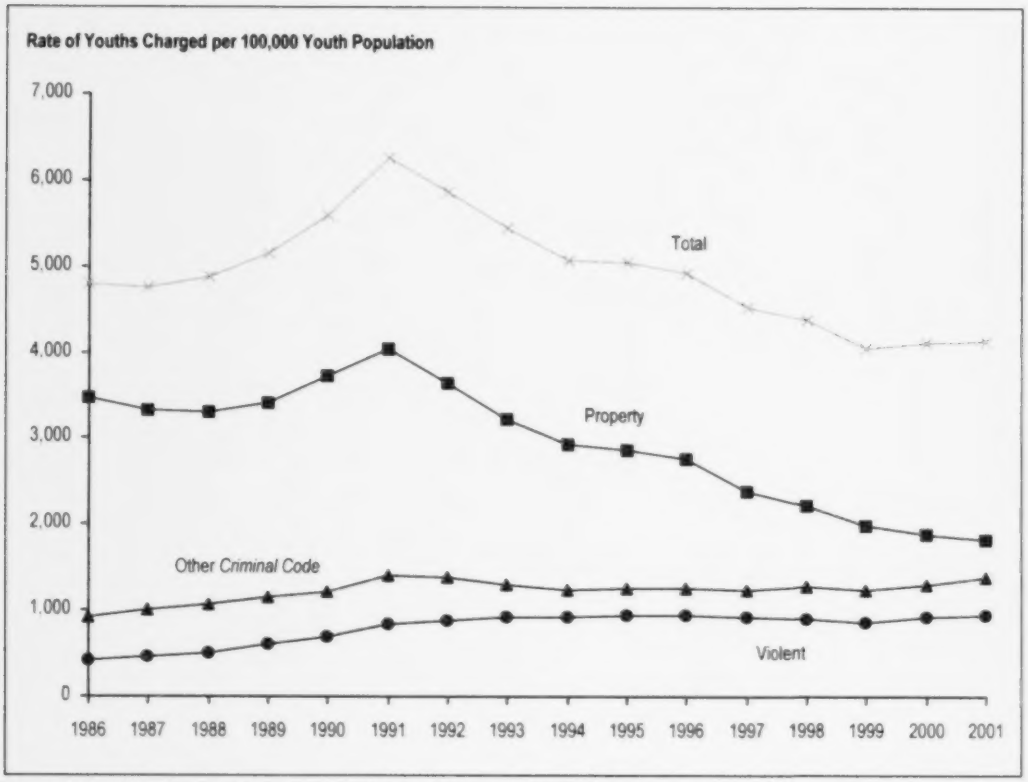
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police[1]	2,791,791	2,709,047	2,593,565	2,592,755	2,664,496
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court*[1]	327,000	313,000	301,000	285,000	284,000
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody[1]	108,003	98,628	93,045	86,885	80,928
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities[2]	4,560	4,419	4,645	4,352	4,287

Source: [1]Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; [2]Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).
*Data adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage (from estimated 80% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand.

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Figure A10.



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Overall, the rate of youth charged increased during the period from 1987 to 1991, decreased from 1991 to 1999, and increased slightly in 2000 and 2001.
- Charges for violent crime by males dropped from 1995 to 1999, but increased in 2000 and 2001. For females, the rate increased from 1994 to 1998, decreased in 1999, and increased again in 2000 and 2001.
- The rate of youth charged with property offences decreased each year between 1991 and 2001. The rate for male youth charged with property offences has decreased since 1991, while the rate for female youth decreased from 1991 to 2000 but increased in 2001.

Note:
Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, and robbery.
In 2001, half of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).
Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Table A10.

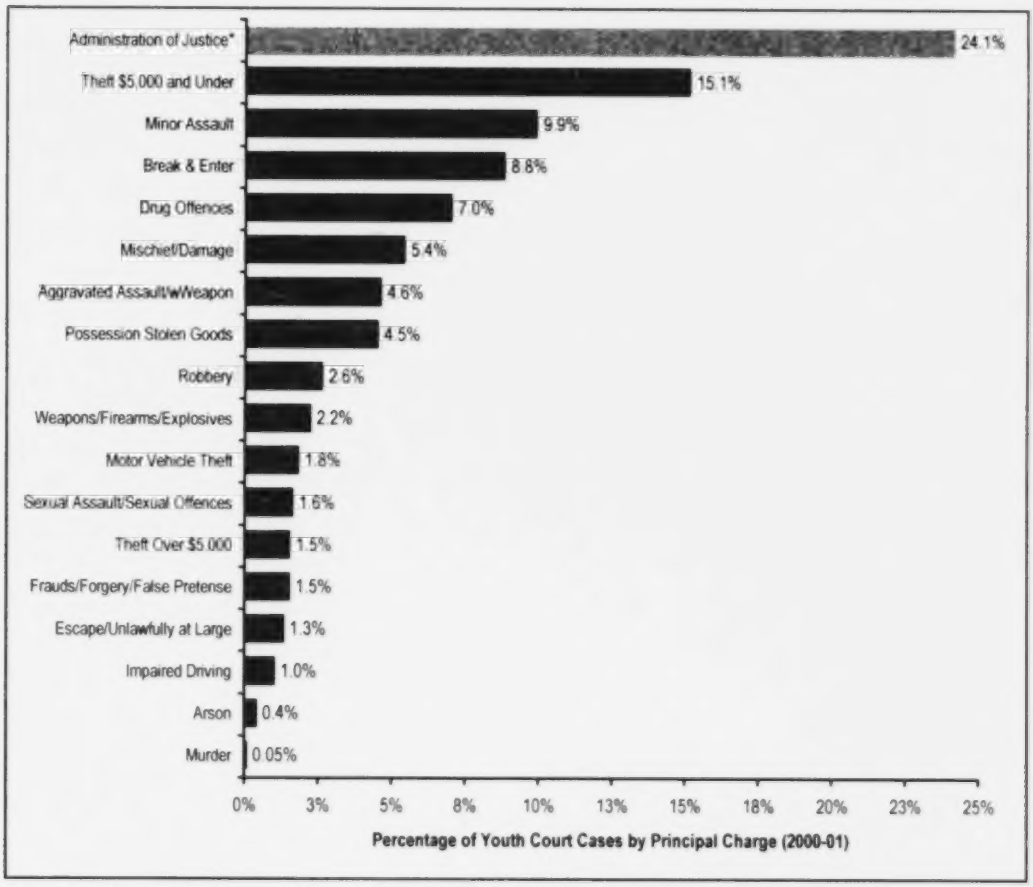
Year	Type of Offence								
	Violent		Property		Other CCC		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	**Total**
1986	156	649	1,172	5,669	283	1,526	1,612	7,844	**4,807**
1987	170	717	1,099	5,419	322	1,662	1,591	7,798	**4,770**
1988	209	794	1,112	5,395	353	1,760	1,674	7,949	**4,889**
1989	246	964	1,238	5,455	387	1,879	1,872	8,298	**5,168**
1990	299	1,071	1,396	5,906	381	1,980	2,075	8,957	**5,609**
1991	349	1,290	1,564	6,367	473	2,270	2,386	9,927	**6,259**
1992	383	1,328	1,521	5,617	504	2,198	2,408	9,142	**5,870**
1993	450	1,367	1,390	4,944	483	2,083	2,323	8,395	**5,444**
1994	426	1,381	1,243	4,509	441	1,982	2,110	7,872	**5,071**
1995	444	1,410	1,306	4,319	492	1,990	2,242	7,720	**5,056**
1996	452	1,386	1,256	4,183	522	1,937	2,230	7,506	**4,939**
1997	473	1,321	1,069	3,644	536	1,913	2,078	6,878	**4,543**
1998	475	1,314	1,004	3,350	571	1,936	2,050	6,600	**4,386**
1999	445	1,254	913	2,983	541	1,892	1,898	6,129	**4,055**
2000	481	1,344	900	2,821	572	1,995	1,953	6,159	**4,113**
2001	502	1,355	916	2,684	629	2,084	2,047	6,123	**4,141**

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Rates for "Total" are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).
Rates for "Females" are based on 100,000 female youth population (12 to 17 years) and rates for "Males" are based on 100,000 male youth population (12 to 17 years).

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS A VIOLATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Figure A11.



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Violations of administration of justice represent nearly one-quarter of all youth court cases.
- Apart from administration of justice offences, theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Violent offences** account for about 12% of youth court cases.
- Murders account for 0.05% of all youth court cases.
- Young female offenders account for 21.9% of all cases, but for 31.6% of minor assaults (Youth Court Survey, Statistics Canada).

Note:

*The Administration of Justice category includes YOA offences and the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance. YOA offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody, and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large.

**Violent offences include murder and related offences, robbery, sexual assault, aggravated assault/assault with a weapon, arson and weapons offences. This category excludes minor assaults.

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS A VIOLATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Table A11.

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Minor Assault	11,173	10,535	10,545	10,235	9,904
Aggravated Assault / Assault with Weapon	4,250	4,897	4,978	4,894	4,540
Robbery	2,849	3,398	3,263	3,109	2,617
Weapons / Firearms / Explosives	2,192	2,113	2,091	2,141	2,203
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	1,746	1,818	1,743	1,401	1,592
Murder and related offences	32	48	26	49	45
Theft $5,000 and Under / $1,000 and Under*	19,113	17,634	15,809	14,514	15,035
Break & Enter	13,407	13,409	12,251	10,285	8,764
Possession of Stolen Goods	6,477	5,938	5,208	4,738	4,468
Mischief / Damage	5,714	5,463	5,336	5,103	5,403
Theft Over $5,000 / Over $1,000*	2,591	2,591	1,966	1,653	1,502
Frauds / Forgery / False Pretence	1,720	1,596	1,598	1,536	1,447
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,195	1,566	1,907	1,829	1,799
Arson	422	428	389	410	421
Administration of Justice**	22,089	25,147	25,355	25,253	23,954
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	2,011	1,904	1,670	1,409	1,296
Impaired Driving / Other Motor Vehicle	1,206	1,269	1,133	1,160	980
Drug Offences***	5,353	4,549	4,716	5,394	6,967
Other	6,525	6,579	6,681	6,948	6,653
Total	**110,065**	**110,882**	**106,665**	**102,061**	**99,590**

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

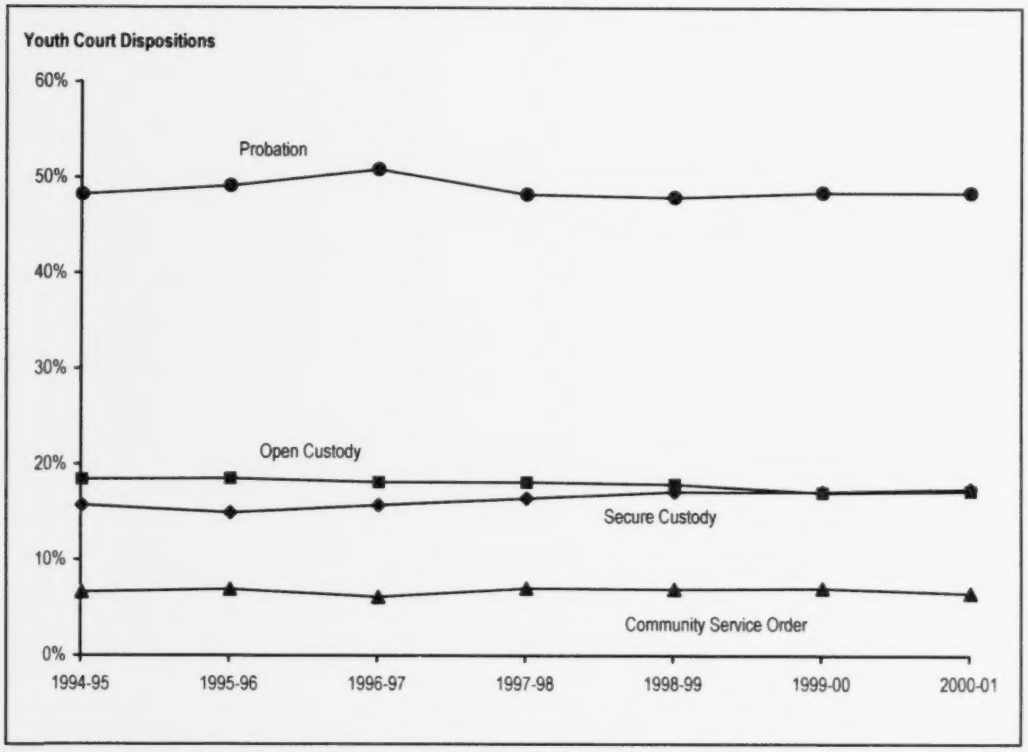
*The monetary limit for theft was raised from $1,000 to $5,000 as of February 15, 1995.

**The Administration of Justice category includes YOA offences and the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance. YOA offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody, and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large.

***The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, which replaced both the *Narcotic Control Act* and the *Food and Drugs Act*, came into effect in May 1997.

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Figure A12.



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The use of probation for young offenders consistently accounted for about one-half of youth court dispositions during the period from 1994-95 to 2000-01.
- The use of open custody dispositions has remained relatively stable since 1994-95, while the use of secure custody dispositions increased slightly.
- Community service order dispositions remained stable, between 6% and 7%, since 1994-95.
- Females are more likely to receive a community disposition whereas males are more likely to receive a custody disposition.

Note:
Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designated as either "open" or "secure". Open custody facilities closely monitor the actions and whereabouts of young offenders, but the residents are allowed to leave the facility for reasons such as attending school. In secure custody facilities, often called Youth Detention Centres, the premises are secured and the movement of young offenders is strictly controlled.
When a case has more than one charge, it is categorized according to the "most serious disposition" that results from the charges.

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Table A12.

Type of Case	Gender	Year				
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
		Percentage				
Probation	Women	57.3	54.2	53.6	53.8	54.2
	Men	49.3	46.7	46.4	47.1	46.9
	Total	**50.8**	**48.2**	**47.9**	**48.4**	**48.4**
Open Custody	Women	15.3	15.5	15.6	14.2	14.5
	Men	18.7	18.7	18.4	17.7	17.9
	Total	**18.1**	**18.1**	**17.9**	**17.0**	**17.2**
Secure Custody	Women	10.0	11.4	12.2	12.6	12.9
	Men	17.0	17.6	18.3	18.1	18.5
	Total	**15.7**	**16.4**	**17.1**	**17.1**	**17.4**
Community Service Order	Women	7.7	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.1
	Men	5.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.1
	Total	**6.1**	**7.0**	**6.9**	**7.0**	**6.5**
Fine	Women	3.8	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.7
	Men	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1
	Total	**4.8**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**5.8**
Other*	Women	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.4
	Men	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
	Total	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.5**	**4.6**

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

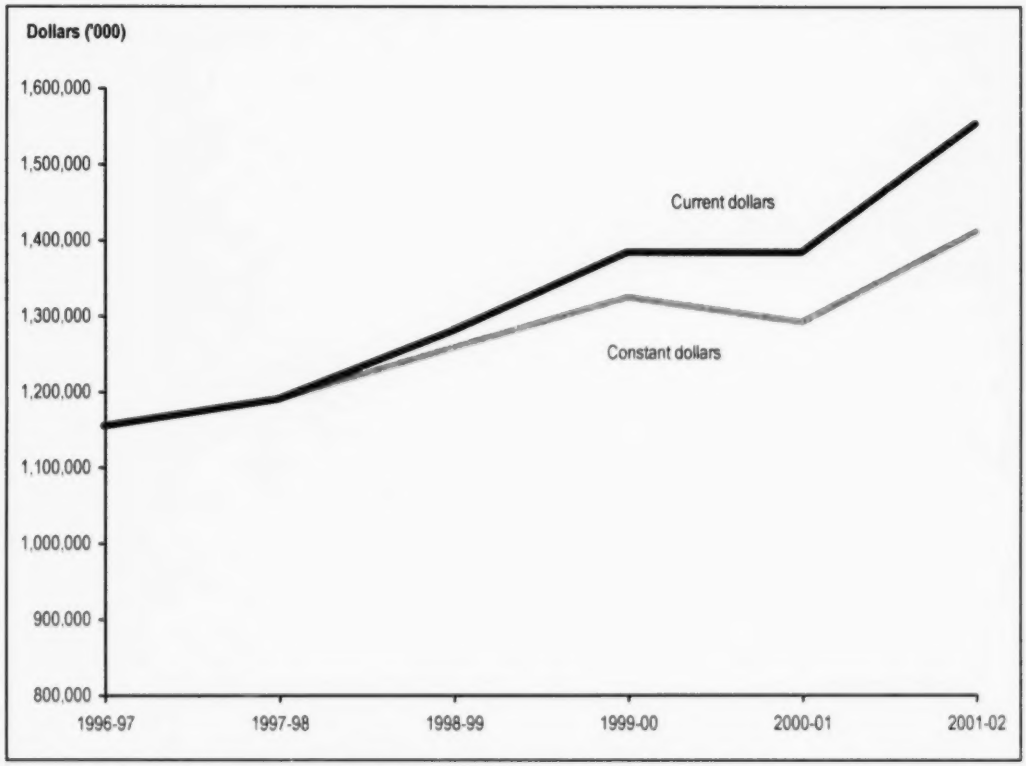
Note:
*"Other" includes compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, detain for treatment (until 1995-96), conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counselling programs.

SECTION B.

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Figure B1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

- Current expenditures on federal corrections in Canada total about $1.55 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections increased from 1995-96 to 1999-00 (in both current and constant dollars) and then stabilized.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totalled just under $1.2 billion in 2000-01 (see Adult Correctional Services Survey, Statistics Canada).

Note:

Federal expenditures on corrections include the spending by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC) and the National Parole Board (NPB). The expenditures for the CSC include both operating and capital costs. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992=100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1997-98, using March Consumer Price Index values.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE INCREASED

Table B1.

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 1997-98 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	$'000			$	$'000			$
1997-98								
NPB	24,700	--	24,700	0.82	24,700	--	24,700	0.82
CSC	1,003,473	163,231	1,166,704	38.91	1,003,473	163,231	1,166,704	38.91
Total	1,028,173	163,231	1,191,404	39.73	1,028,173	163,231	1,191,404	39.73
1998-99								
NPB	26,100	--	26,100	0.86	25,651	--	25,651	0.85
CSC	1,118,291	137,265	1,255,556	41.51	1,099,062	134,905	1,233,967	40.79
Total	1,144,391	137,265	1,281,656	42.37	1,124,713	134,905	1,259,618	41.64
1999-00								
NPB	28,300	--	28,300	0.93	27,078	--	27,078	0.89
CSC	1,245,428	111,291	1,356,719	44.48	1,191,661	106,486	1,298,147	42.56
Total	1,273,728	111,291	1,385,019	45.41	1,218,739	106,486	1,325,225	43.45
2000-01								
NPB	30,900	--	30,900	1.00	28,829	--	28,829	0.94
CSC	1,239,830	114,597	1,354,427	44.02	1,156,749	106,918	1,263,666	41.07
Total	1,270,730	114,597	1,385,327	45.02	1,185,578	106,918	1,292,496	42.01
2001-02								
NPB	34,500	--	34,500	1.11	31,327	--	31,327	1.01
CSC	1,390,096	130,137	1,520,233	48.91	1,262,244	118,168	1,380,412	44.41
Total	1,424,596	130,137	1,554,733	50.02	1,293,570	118,168	1,411,738	45.42

Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

Note:

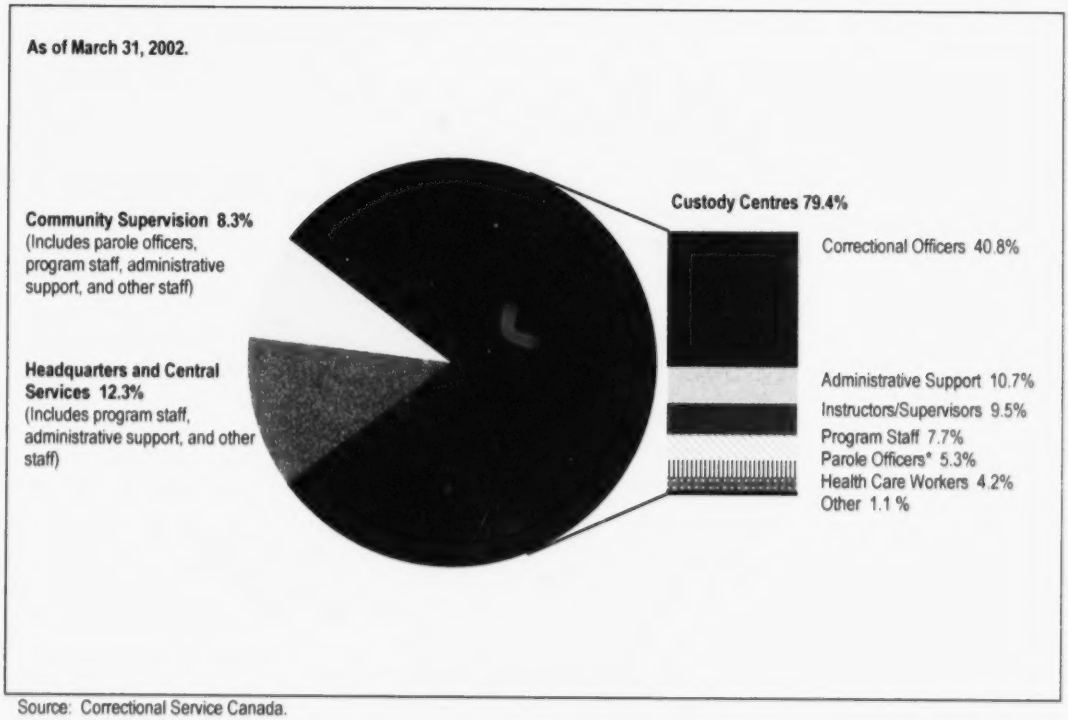
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

Per capita cost is calculated by dividing the total expenditures by the total Canadian population and thus represents the cost per Canadian for federal correctional services.

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. The Consumer Price Index (1992=100) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 1997-98, using March Consumer Price Index values.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2.


As of March 31, 2002.
Community Supervision 8.3%
(Includes parole officers, program staff, administrative support, and other staff)
Headquarters and Central Services 12.3%
(Includes program staff, administrative support, and other staff)
Custody Centres 79.4%
Correctional Officers 40.8%
Administrative Support 10.7%
Instructors/Supervisors 9.5%
Program Staff 7.7%
Parole Officers* 5.3%
Health Care Workers 4.2%
Other 1.1 %

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 16,000.
- Approximately 80% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for about 8% of the total.

Note:
*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2.

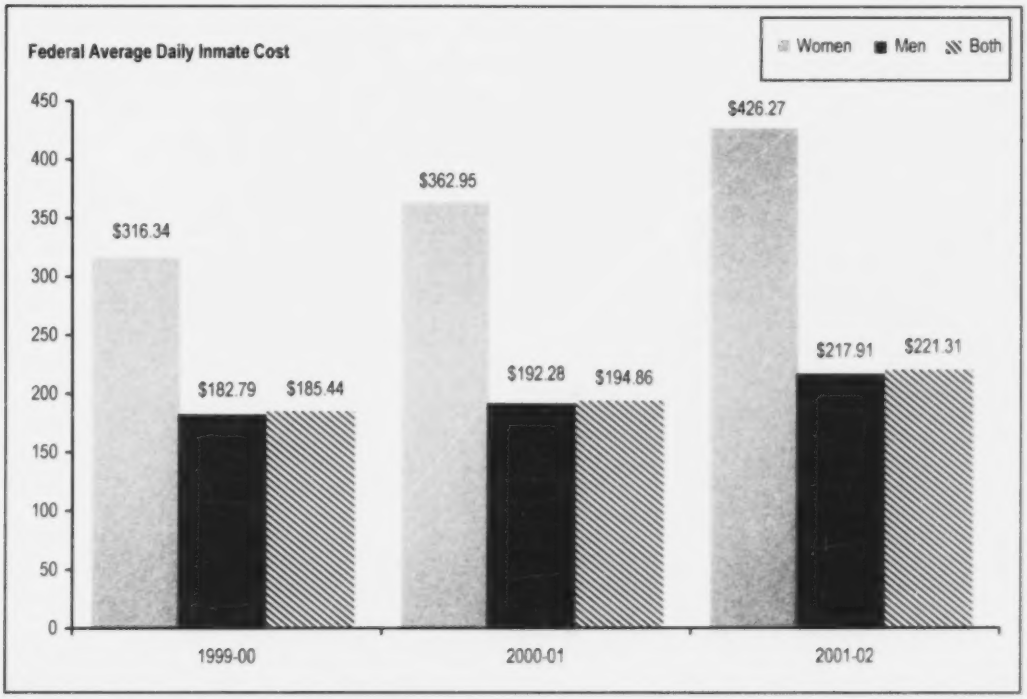
Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	**1,947**	**12.3**
Administrative Support	1,088	6.9
Program Staff	502	3.2
Other	164	1.0
Correctional Officers	16	0.1
Health Care Workers	86	0.5
Instructors / Supervisors	51	0.3
Parole Officers	40	0.3
Custody Centres	**12,572**	**79.4**
Correctional Officers	6,468	40.8
Administrative Support	1,697	10.7
Instructors / Supervisors	1,510	9.5
Program Staff	1,224	7.7
Parole Officers*	836	5.3
Health Care Workers	659	4.2
Other	178	1.1
Community Supervision	**1,319**	**8.3**
Parole Officers	742	4.7
Administrative Support	434	2.7
Program Staff	118	0.7
Correctional Officers	12	0.1
Other	10	0.1
Health Care Workers	3	0.02
Total	**15,838**	**100.0**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers include all indeterminate, term and casual employees active on March 31, 2002. In previous years, the numbers presented in this document did not include employees on leave without pay or those who were suspended. The numbers above reflect these two additional groups.
*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Figure B3.



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from $185.44 in 1999-00 to $221.31 in 2001-02.
- In 2001-02, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was $80,780 per year, up from $67,685 per year in 1999-00. In 2001-02, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate in penitentiary was $79,538 per year, whereas the annual average cost for maintaining a woman in penitentiary was $155,589.
- In 2001-02, the daily cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was much higher for female offenders than for male offenders ($426.27 and $217.91, respectively).
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than in a penitentiary ($18,678 per year versus $80,780 per year).

Note:
The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries, but excludes employee benefit plan contributions, capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).
In 2001-2002, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. In addition, the cost of maintaining a woman in penitentiary now includes the cost of maximum security units for women, co-located within institutions for men.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Table B3.

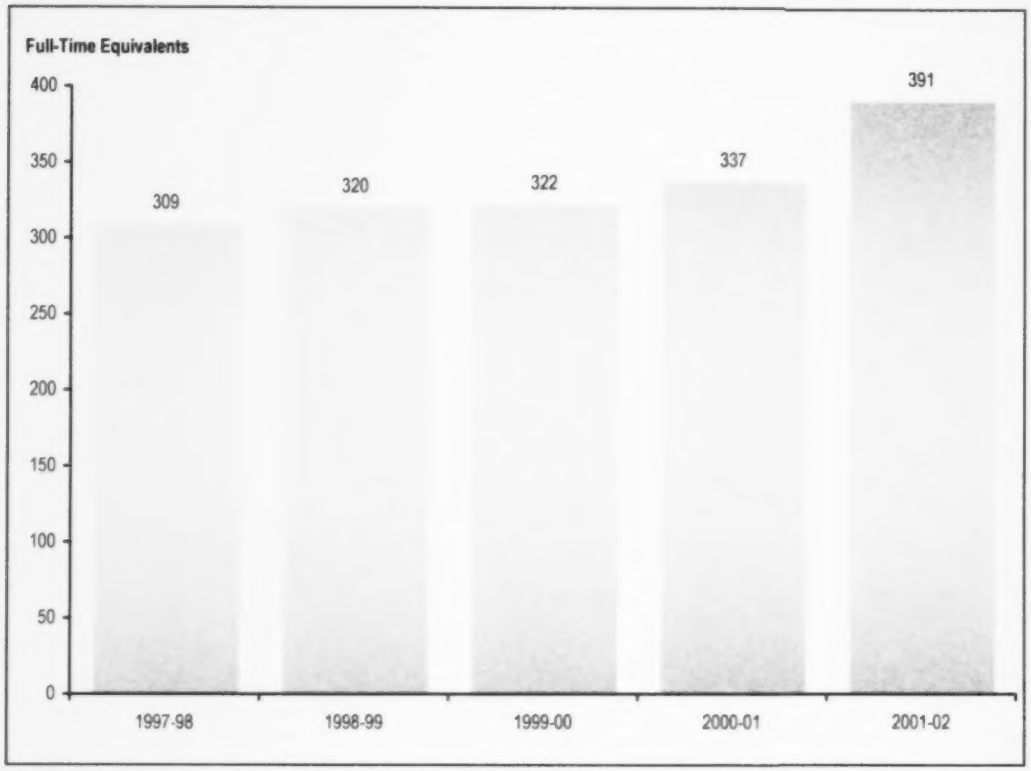
Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	$	$	$
Incarcerated Offenders			
Maximum Security (males only)	96,740	98,904	108,277
Medium Security (males only)	60,673	63,931	71,894
Minimum Security (males only)	53,634	57,912	69,178
Women's Facilities	115,465	132,475	155,589
Exchange of Services Agreements	--	55,987	56,630
Total	67,685	71,125	80,780
Offenders in the Community	15,317	16,804	18,678
TOTAL	52,597	56,171	62,115

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Exchange of Services Agreements are agreements that the Correctional Service of Canada has with the provinces and territories to cover costs associated with the provinces and territories providing services to federal offenders.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES HAS INCREASED

Figure B4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board has increased over the past five years.

Note:
Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES HAS INCREASED

Table B4.

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Business Lines					
Conditional Release	215	224	222	231	271
Clemency and Pardons	25	26	26	26	40
Corporate Management	69	70	74	80	80
Total	**309**	**320**	**322**	**337**	**391**
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	44	44	45	41	44
Part-time Board Members	16	16	15	15	16
Staff	249	260	262	281	331
Total	**309**	**320**	**322**	**337**	**391**

Source: National Parole Board.

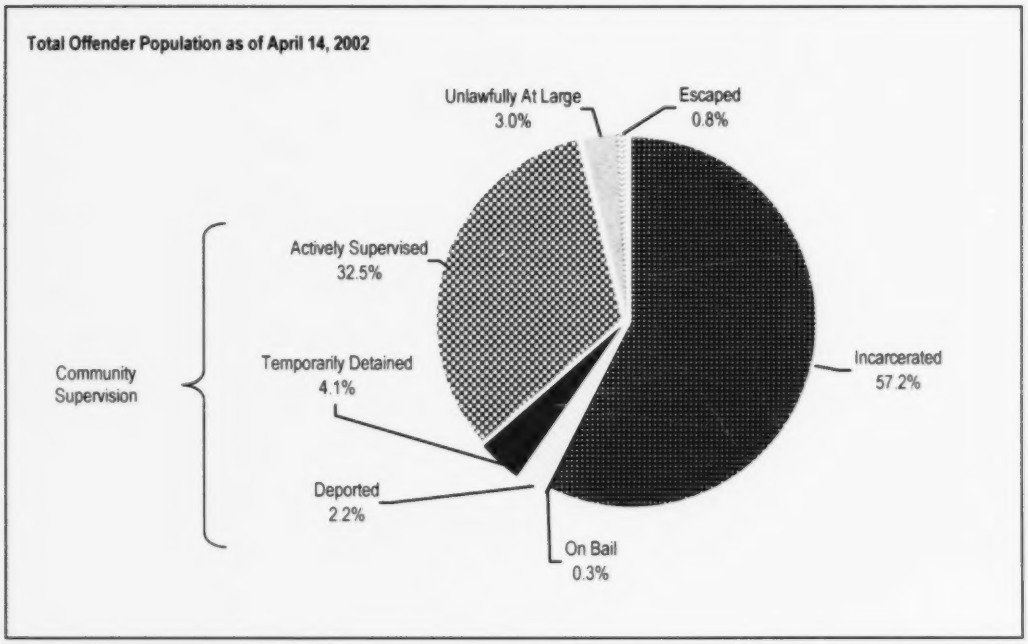
Note:
Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

SECTION C.

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

Total offender population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped, unlawfully at large and those that have been deported.

On Bail includes offenders on a judicial interim release; they have appealed their conviction or sentence and have been released to await the results of a new trial.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

Actively Supervised includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are in the community on long-term supervision orders.

Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

Temporarily Detained includes offenders who are physically held in a provincial detention center or a federal institution after being suspended for a breach of a parole condition or to prevent a breach of parole conditions.

Deported includes offenders for whom a deportation order has been issued and executed by Immigration Canada.

Escaped includes offenders who have absconded from either a correctional facility or while on a temporary absence and whose whereabouts are unknown.

Unlawfully at Large includes offenders who have been released to the community on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or a long term supervision order for whom a warrant for suspension or revocation has been issued, but has not yet been executed.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1. As of April 14, 2002.

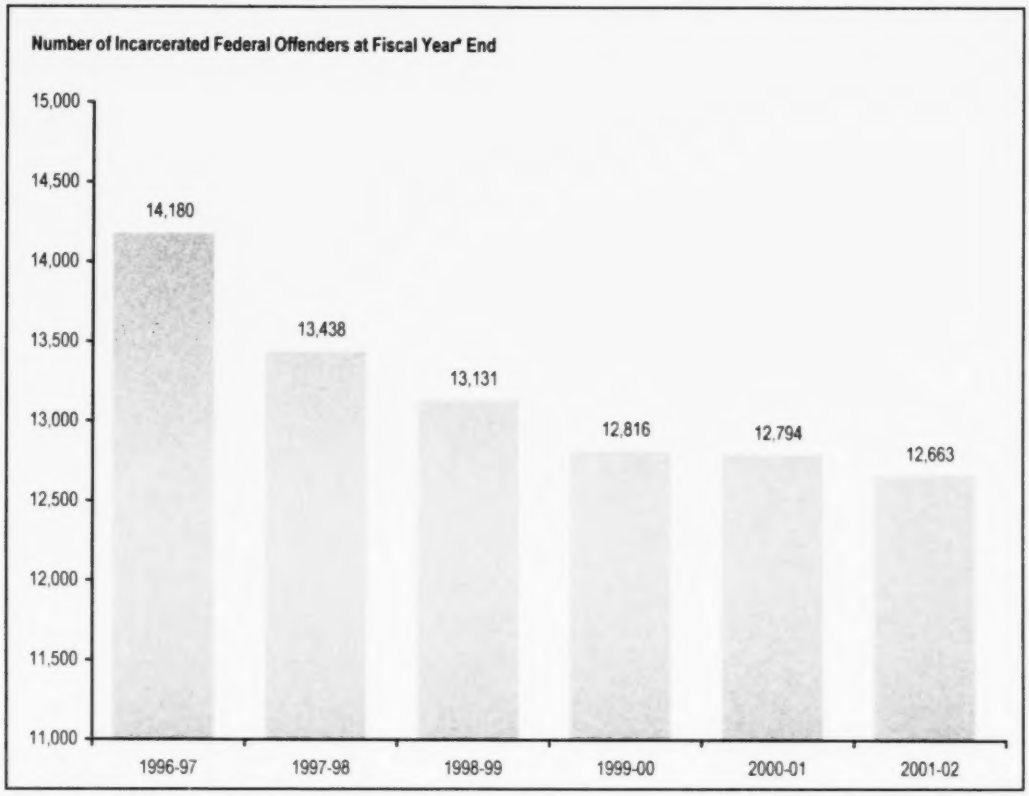
Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	12,663	57.2
On Bail	74	0.3
Actively Supervised	7,209	32.5
Day Parole	1,073	4.8
Full Parole	3,953	17.8
Statutory Release	2,165	9.8
Long Term Supervision Orders	18	0.1
Temporarily Detained	902	4.1
Deported	478	2.2
Escaped	169	0.8
Unlawfully At Large	656	3.0
Total	**22,151**	**100.0**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
It is possible for an offender under federal jurisdiction to serve his or her sentence in a provincial institution. The data presented include these offenders as they are still under federal jurisdiction.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Figure C2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal incarcerated offender population in custody decreased 12.0% from 1996-97 to 2001-02.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 2000-01 while the remand population increased during this period.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
*The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED OFFENDERS HAS DECLINED

Table C2.

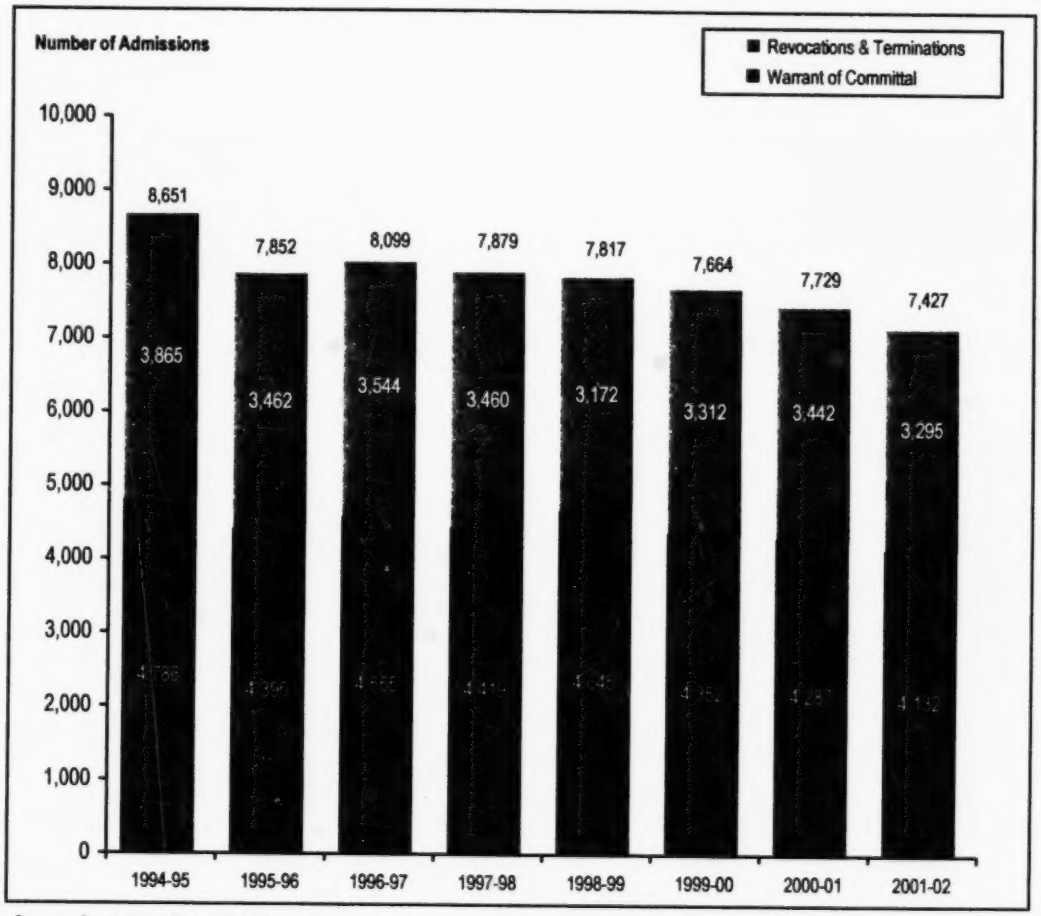
Year	Incarcerated Offenders					
	Federal[1]	Provincial/Territorial[2]				**Total**
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention	Total	
1996-97	14,180	13,878	5,734	249	19,861	**34,041**
1997-98	13,438	12,573	6,109	274	18,956	**32,394**
1998-99	13,131	12,478	6,472	271	19,221	**32,352**
1999-00	12,816	11,438	6,665	548	18,651	**31,467**
2000-01	12,794	10,806	7,428	432	18,666	**31,460**
2001-02	12,663	--	--	--	--	--

Source: [1]Correctional Service Canada; [2]Adult Correctional Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.
The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year, whereas previous editions of the Statistical Overview presented monthly averages. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.
---Data not available.

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAVE DECREASED

Figure C3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction has decreased.
- The number of admissions to federal jurisdiction has decreased by 16.5% since 1994-95.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction had been increasing, but decreased in the last year.

Note:
These numbers refer to the federal jurisdiction admissions during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAVE DECREASED

Table C3.

Type of Admission	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1st Federal Sentence	181	3,087	214	3,205	214	2,942	212	2,945	188	2,774
All Others	16	1,135	18	1,208	14	1,182	20	1,110	13	1,157
Total	197	4,222	232	4,413	228	4,124	232	4,055	201	3,931
	4,419		4,645		4,352		4,287		4,132	
Revocations										
Revoked with Offence	23	1,003	27	1,103	35	1,107	38	1,118	29	906
Revoked without Offence	62	2,224	63	1,850	60	1,948	90	1,725	88	1,702
Revoked with Outstanding Charges*	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	286	1	407
Total	85	3,227	90	2,953	95	3,060	134	3,129	118	3,015
	3,312		3,043		3,155		3,263		3,133	
Terminations**	1	16	0	12	3	8	0	7	0	5
Other***	2	129	12	105	12	134	24	148	13	144
	285	**7,594**	**334**	**7,483**	**338**	**7,326**	**390**	**7,339**	**332**	**7,095**
Total Admissions	**7,879**		**7,817**		**7,664**		**7,729**		**7,427**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

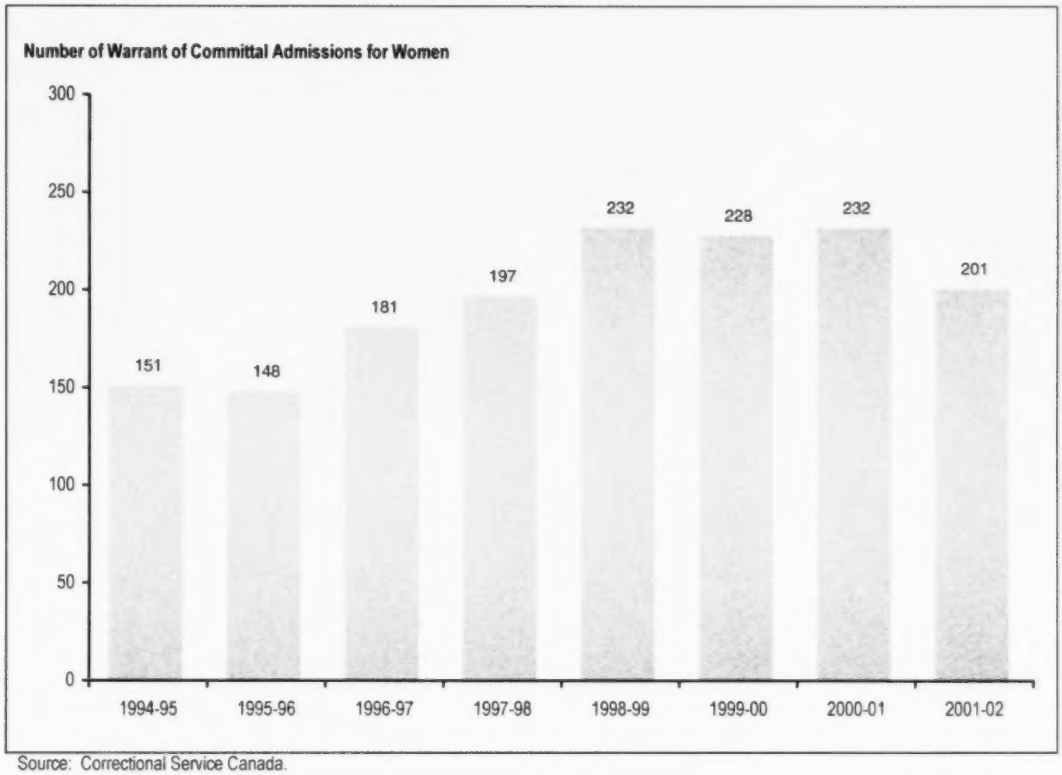
*In June 2000, a new admission type "revocation with outstanding charges" was established. Previously, these cases would have been categorized as "revocation without offence". The "revocation with outstanding charges" is an interim designation until the charges are resolved in the courts, at which point the case will be re-categorized as "revocation with offence" or "revocation without offence".

**Terminations occur when the National Parole Board decides to end a conditional release previously granted and re-incarcerate an offender based on factors other than the offender's behaviour, such as lack of space in a program or half-way house.

***"Other" includes transfers from foreign countries, transfers from other jurisdictions, and interruption of release.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED IN 2001-02

Figure C4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Admissions were 33.1% higher for women in 2001-02 than in 1994-95. The number increased from 151 in 1994-95 to 232 in 1998-99, remained relatively steady and then dropped to 201 in the last year.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 4.9% in 2001-02).
- As of April 14, 2002, there were 355 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:
A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION DECREASED IN 2001-02

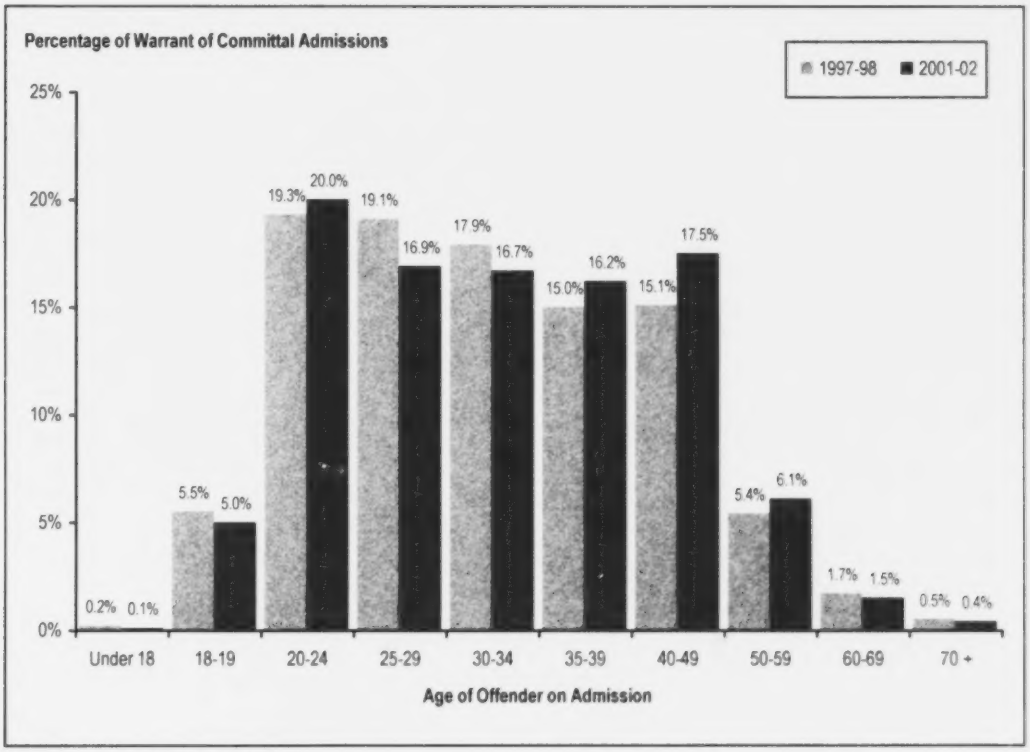
Table C4.

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total Admissions
	Men		Women		
	Number	%	Number	%	
1994-95	4,635	96.8	151	3.2	**4,786**
1995-96	4,242	96.6	148	3.4	**4,390**
1996-97	4,374	96.0	181	4.0	**4,555**
1997-98	4,222	95.5	197	4.5	**4,419**
1998-99	4,413	95.0	232	5.0	**4,645**
1999-00	4,124	94.8	228	5.2	**4,352**
2000-01	4,055	94.6	232	5.4	**4,287**
2001-02	3,931	95.1	201	4.9	**4,132**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ADMITTED ARE IN THEIR 20S AND 30S

Figure C5.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately 70% of all offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction are between the ages of 20 and 39.
- The median age of the population upon admission was 32 years of age in both 2000-01 and 2001-02, up from 31 years of age in 1997-98.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.

Note:
A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ADMITTED ARE IN THEIR 20S AND 30S

Table C5.

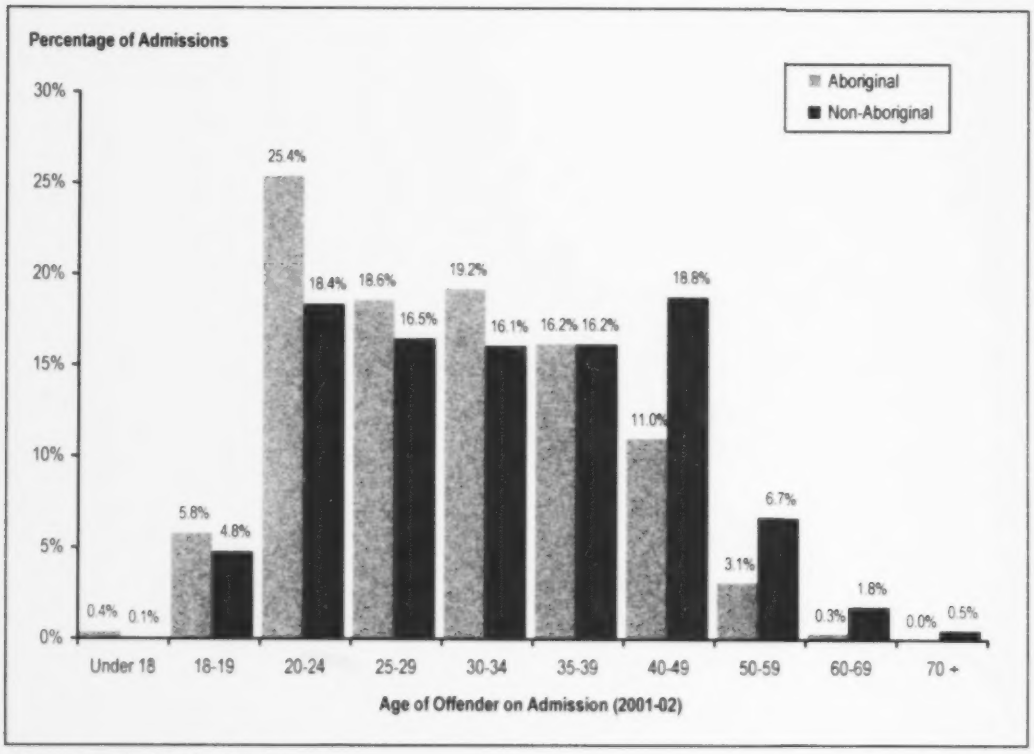
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
Age on Admission	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Under 18	1	7	0	11	1	8	3	5	0	4
Percent	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
18 and 19	8	237	8	253	15	216	5	203	6	200
Percent	4.1	5.6	3.4	5.7	6.6	5.2	2.2	5.0	3.0	5.1
20 to 24	28	824	36	855	43	818	37	821	34	775
Percent	14.2	19.5	15.5	19.4	18.9	19.8	15.9	20.2	16.9	19.7
25 to 29	37	809	50	844	51	757	40	727	32	666
Percent	18.8	19.2	21.6	19.1	22.4	18.4	17.2	17.9	15.9	16.9
30 to 34	35	756	58	770	34	717	55	664	42	646
Percent	17.8	17.9	25.0	17.4	14.9	17.4	23.7	16.4	20.9	16.4
35 to 39	32	631	38	645	42	650	33	654	34	636
Percent	16.2	14.9	16.4	14.6	18.4	15.8	14.2	16.1	16.9	16.2
40 to 49	45	636	28	670	33	654	51	652	41	682
Percent	22.8	15.1	12.1	15.2	14.5	15.9	22.0	16.1	20.4	17.3
50 to 59	9	228	12	264	6	215	6	249	8	245
Percent	4.6	5.4	5.2	6.0	2.6	5.2	2.6	6.1	4.0	6.2
60 to 69	2	73	2	82	3	74	2	60	3	59
Percent	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
70 & over	0	21	0	19	0	15	0	20	1	18
Percent	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
	197	**4,222**	**232**	**4,413**	**228**	**4,124**	**232**	**4,055**	**201**	**3,931**
Total	**4,419**		**4,645**		**4,352**		**4,287**		**4,132**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.
A warrant of committal applies to offenders admitted at the beginning of a federal sentence.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C6.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2000-01, 50.2% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 29, compared to only 40.0% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of the population upon admission for Aboriginal offenders is 29 years of age, compared to 33 years of age for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal males upon admission is lower than for Aboriginal females (29 versus 31.5, respectively).

THE AVERAGE AGE OF ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Table C6.

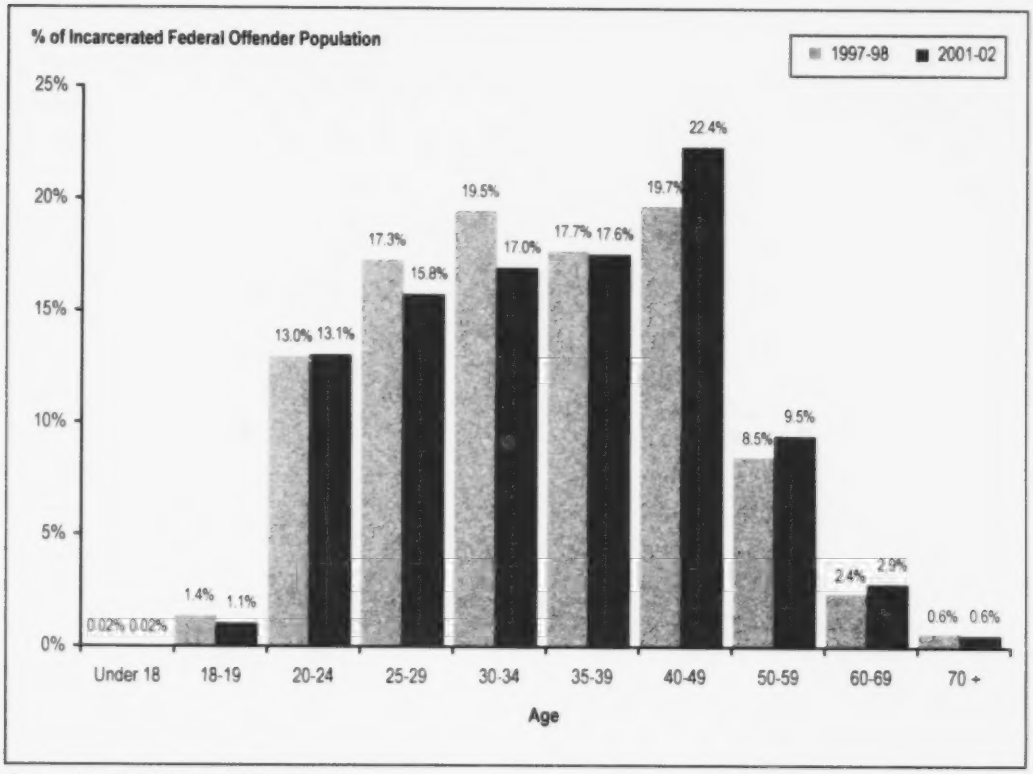
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
Age on Admission	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.	Abor.	Non-Abor.
Under 18	4	4	8	3	5	4	3	4	3	2
Percent	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
18 and 19	69	176	60	201	53	178	38	170	41	165
Percent	8.4	4.9	7.4	5.2	7.2	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.8	4.8
20 to 24	194	658	188	703	193	668	173	685	180	629
Percent	23.7	18.3	23.2	18.3	26.2	18.5	24.2	19.2	25.4	18.4
25 to 29	180	666	164	730	159	649	167	600	132	566
Percent	22.0	18.5	20.3	19.0	21.6	18.0	23.3	16.8	18.6	16.5
30 to 34	135	656	158	670	109	642	115	604	136	552
Percent	16.5	18.2	19.5	17.5	14.8	17.8	16.1	16.9	19.2	16.1
35 to 39	108	555	103	580	105	587	109	578	115	555
Percent	13.2	15.4	12.7	15.1	14.2	16.2	15.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
40 to 49	89	592	92	606	90	597	86	617	78	645
Percent	10.9	16.4	11.4	15.8	12.2	16.5	12.0	17.3	11.0	18.8
50 to 59	30	207	29	247	18	203	21	234	22	231
Percent	3.7	5.7	3.6	6.4	2.4	5.6	2.9	6.6	3.1	6.7
60 to 69	6	69	6	78	4	73	3	59	2	60
Percent	0.7	1.9	0.7	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.8
70 & over	2	19	1	18	1	14	1	20	0	18
Percent	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5
	817	**3,602**	**809**	**3,836**	**737**	**3,615**	**716**	**3,571**	**709**	**3,423**
Total	**4,419**		**4,645**		**4,352**		**4,287**		**4,132**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

13% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2001-02, 13% of incarcerated offenders are above the age of 50 compared to 11.5% in 1997-98.
- Currently, 40% of the incarcerated federal offender population is between the ages of 35 and 49.
- The community federal offender population is older than the incarcerated population; 22.5% of offenders in the community are over 50, compared to 13.0% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.

13% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7.

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0.02	1	0.01	4	0.02
18 and 19	145	1.1	16	0.2	161	0.8
20 to 24	1,653	13.1	755	8.8	2,408	11.3
25 to 29	1,999	15.8	1,067	12.5	3,066	14.4
30 to 34	2,153	17.0	1,214	14.2	3,367	15.9
35 to 39	2,230	17.6	1,391	16.2	3,621	17.1
40 to 49	2,834	22.4	2,195	25.6	5,029	23.7
50 to 59	1,204	9.5	1,226	14.3	2,430	11.4
60 to 69	365	2.9	522	6.1	887	4.2
70 and over	77	0.6	182	2.1	259	1.2
Total	12,663	100.0	8,569	100.0	21,232	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence.

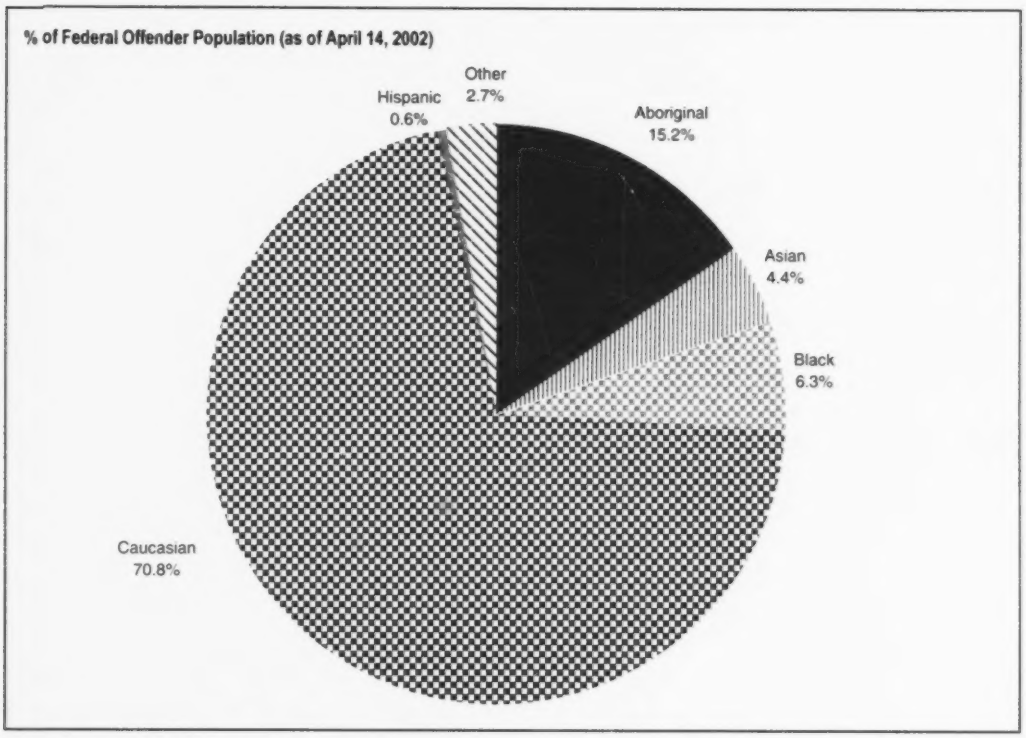
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

71% OF OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 71% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- These proportions have changed little in the last two years.

Note:
These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.
"Aboriginal" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and North American Indian. "Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, West Indian, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian. "Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.
The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

71% OF OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8.

		Offender Population (2002)	
		#	%
Aboriginal		3,365	15.2
	Innu	0	0.0
	Inuit	130	0.6
	Métis	949	4.3
	North American Indian	2,286	10.3
Asian		975	4.4
	Arab/West Asian	145	0.7
	Asiatic	317	1.4
	Chinese	87	0.4
	East Indian	77	0.3
	Filipino	50	0.2
	Japanese	4	0.02
	Korean	10	0.05
	South East Asian	174	0.8
	South Asian	111	0.5
Black		1,390	6.3
Caucasian		15,690	70.8
Hispanic		137	0.6
	Hispanic	69	0.3
	Latin American	68	0.3
Other/Unknown		594	2.7
Total		22,151	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

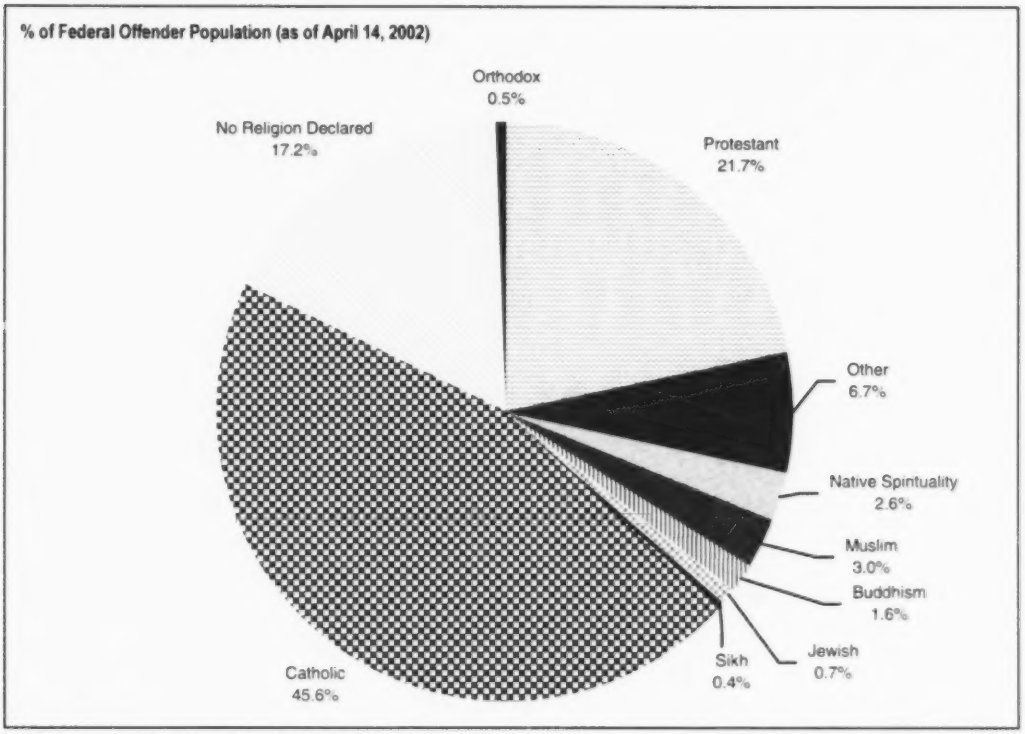
These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

Due to rounding, percentages will not add to 100.0.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (45.6%), and Protestant (21.7%). Almost 20% of offenders declare no religion.
- These proportions have changed little in the last year.

Note:

These data are self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

"Catholic" includes offenders who are Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Native-Catholic, and Ukrainian-Catholic. "Orthodox" includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Ukrainian Orthodox. "Protestant" includes offenders who are Anglican, Baptist, Christian Missionary, Christian Reform, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit Protestant, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church and Worldwide Church. "Other" includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian Science, Hindu, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9.

	Offender Population (2002)	
	#	%
Catholic	10,106	45.6
Buddhist	350	1.6
Jewish	159	0.7
Muslim	660	3.0
Native Spirituality	572	2.6
Orthodox	118	0.5
Protestant	4,807	21.7
Sikh	83	0.4
Other	1,488	6.7
No Religion Declared	3,808	17.2
Total	22,151	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

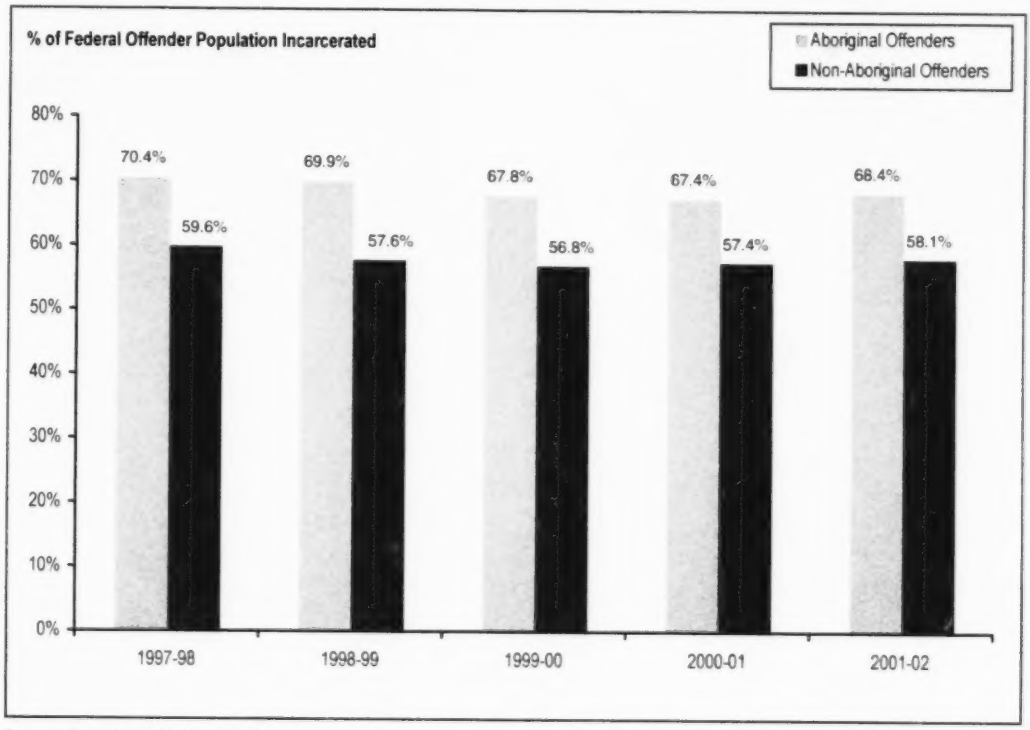
These data are self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

Due to rounding, percentages will not add to 100.0.

THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada

- As of March 31, 2002, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 10% greater for Aboriginal offenders (68.4%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (58.1%).
- From 1997-98 to 2000-01, there was a decrease in the proportion of Aboriginal offenders who are incarcerated. There was a slight increase in 2001-02.
- Slightly more than half (56%) of female Aboriginal offenders are incarcerated, and this proportion has remained relatively stable over the past four years.

Note:
Aboriginal people represent slightly over 15% of the federal offender population but only about 2% of the adult population in Canada.

THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Table C10.

Year		Women	Percent	Men	Percent	**Total**	Percent
Incarcerated							
1998-99	Aboriginal	71	54.6	2,151	70.6	**2,222**	69.9
	Non-Aboriginal	284	40.9	10,625	58.3	**10,909**	57.6
	Total	355	43.0	12,776	60.0	**13,131**	59.4
1999-00	Aboriginal	84	55.3	2,095	68.4	**2,179**	67.8
	Non-Aboriginal	258	37.0	10,379	57.5	**10,637**	56.8
	Total	342	40.3	12,474	59.1	**12,816**	58.4
2000-01	Aboriginal	88	54.3	2,092	68.1	**2,180**	67.4
	Non-Aboriginal	287	40.2	10,327	58.1	**10,614**	57.4
	Total	375	42.8	12,419	59.6	**12,794**	58.9
2001-02	Aboriginal	98	56.0	2,129	69.1	**2,227**	68.4
	Non-Aboriginal	260	39.0	10,176	58.8	**10,436**	58.1
	Total	358	42.5	12,305	60.4	**12,663**	59.6
Community							
1998-99	Aboriginal	59	45.4	897	29.4	**956**	30.1
	Non-Aboriginal	411	59.1	7,610	41.7	**8,021**	42.4
	Total	470	57.0	8,507	40.0	**8,977**	40.6
1999-00	Aboriginal	68	44.7	967	31.6	**1,035**	32.2
	Non-Aboriginal	439	63.0	7,659	42.5	**8,098**	43.2
	Total	507	59.7	8,626	40.9	**9,133**	41.6
2000-01	Aboriginal	74	45.7	979	31.9	**1,053**	32.6
	Non-Aboriginal	427	59.8	7,452	41.9	**7,879**	42.6
	Total	501	57.2	8,431	40.4	**8,932**	41.1
2001-02	Aboriginal	78	44.3	952	30.9	**1,030**	31.6
	Non-Aboriginal	407	61.0	7,132	41.2	**7,539**	41.9
	Total	485	57.5	8,084	39.6	**8,569**	40.4

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

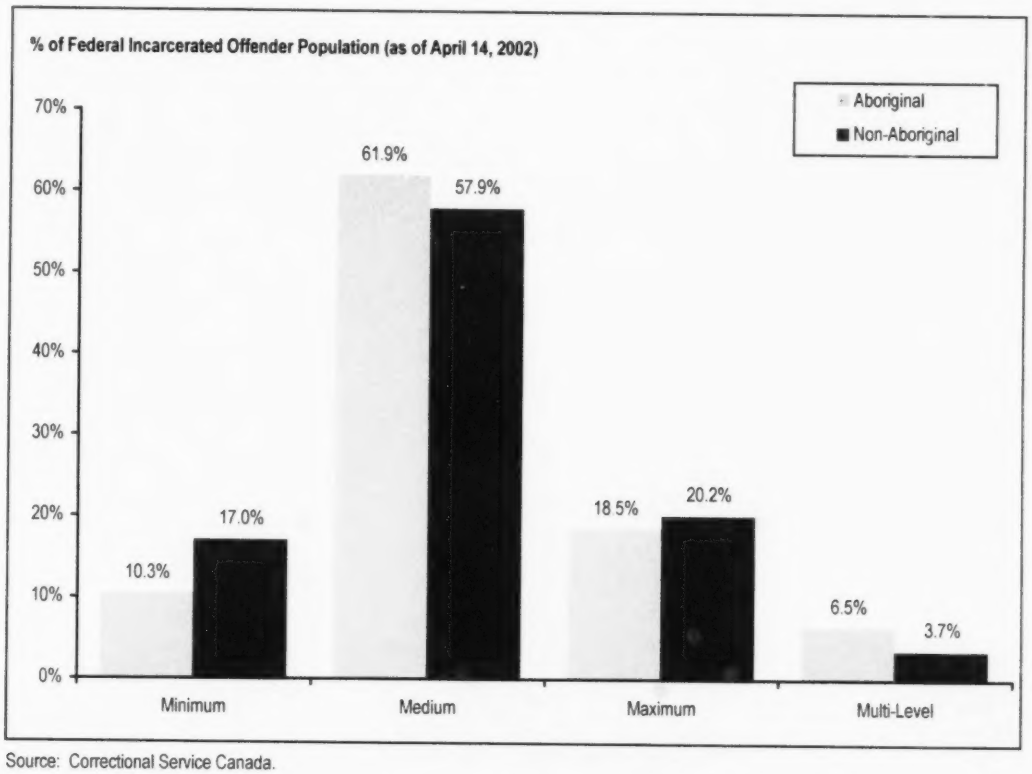
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDERS ARE HOUSED IN MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

Figure C11.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately 60% of federal offenders are housed in a medium security institution.
- There is a lower proportion of Aboriginal offenders in minimum security facilities.
- Within Canada, there are 15 minimum security institutions with a rated capacity of 2,580 offenders, 20 medium security institutions with a rated capacity of 7,995 offenders and 9 maximum security institutions with a rated capacity of 2,401 offenders. There are also 7 multi-level institutions with a total capacity of 720 offenders.

Note:
The institutional rated capacities exclude disciplinary segregation, medical and hospital beds, which are used on a temporary basis.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDERS ARE HOUSED IN MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

Table C11.

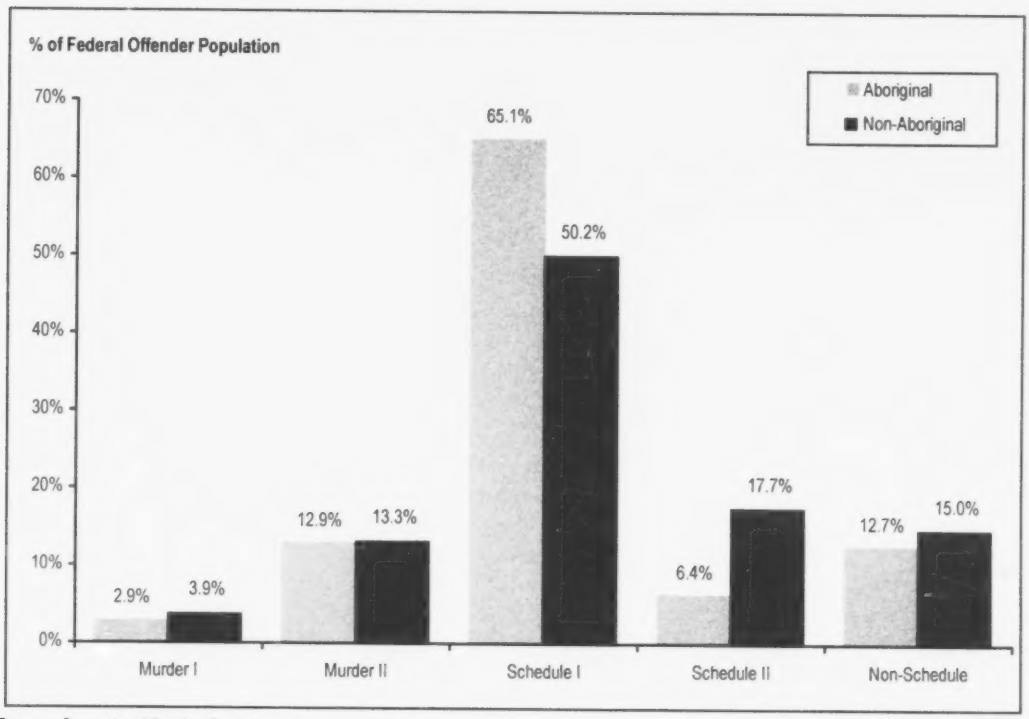
Security Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	230	10.3	1,776	17.0	2,006	15.8
Medium	1,379	61.9	6,039	57.9	7,418	58.6
Maximum	413	18.5	2,113	20.2	2,526	19.9
Multi-Level	145	6.5	381	3.7	526	4.2
Other Facilities	60	2.7	127	1.2	187	1.5
Total	**2,227**	**100.0**	**10,436**	**100.0**	**12,663**	**100.0**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
The data represent the security level of the facility in which the offender is being housed.
*"Other Facilities" include provincial facilities and community correctional centers.
Incarcerated offenders include male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.
These figures are based on the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

OVER 80% OF FEDERAL ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE

Figure C12.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Sixty-five percent of all Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence compared to 50% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Only 6.4% of Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 17.7% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Eighty-one percent (80.9%) of all Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 67.4% for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Seventy-one percent (70.2%) of female Aboriginal offenders are serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 46.9% of non-Aboriginal women.

Note:

Violent offence includes Murder I, Murder II, and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

These figures reflect the most serious category of offence committed by offenders.

In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflects the most serious offence.

OVER 80% OF FEDERAL ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE

Table C12. 2001

Offence Category	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both
Murder I	1	96	18	707	19	803	822
Percent	0.6	3.0	2.5	3.9	2.1	3.8	3.7
Murder II	20	413	94	2.402	114	2.815	2.929
Percent	11.0	13.0	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.3	13.2
Schedule I	106	2.084	221	9.201	327	11.285	11.612
Percent	58.6	65.5	31.1	50.9	36.7	53.1	52.5
Schedule II	43	171	273	3.044	316	3.215	3.531
Percent	23.8	5.4	38.5	16.9	35.5	15.1	16.0
Non-Schedule	11	417	10	2.705	115	3.122	3.237
Percent	6.1	13.1	14.6	15.0	12.9	14.7	14.6
	181	**3,181**	**710**	**18,059**	**891**	**21,240**	**22,131**
Total	**3,362**		**18,769**		**22,131**		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

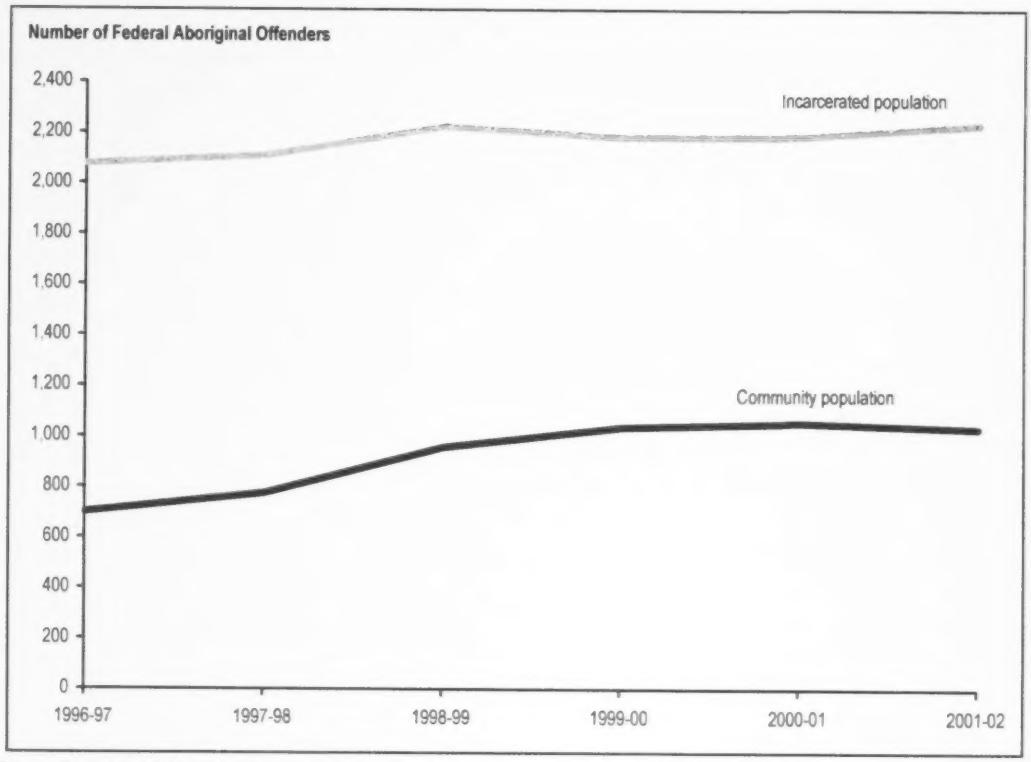
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

These figures are based on the offender population as of April 14, 2002.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY HAS LEVELLED

Figure C13.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal offenders under federal jurisdiction in Canada is relatively stable, increasing slightly in the past year.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women is steadily increasing, from 62 in 1996-97 to 98 in 2001-02, a change of 36.7% in the last six years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 5.5% for the same period, increasing from 2,014 to 2,132.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1996-97 to 2000-01 but decreased in 2001-02. The Aboriginal community population is 12.2% of the total community population.

Note:
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, including those temporarily detained and those paroled for deportation.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY HAS LEVELLED

Table C13.

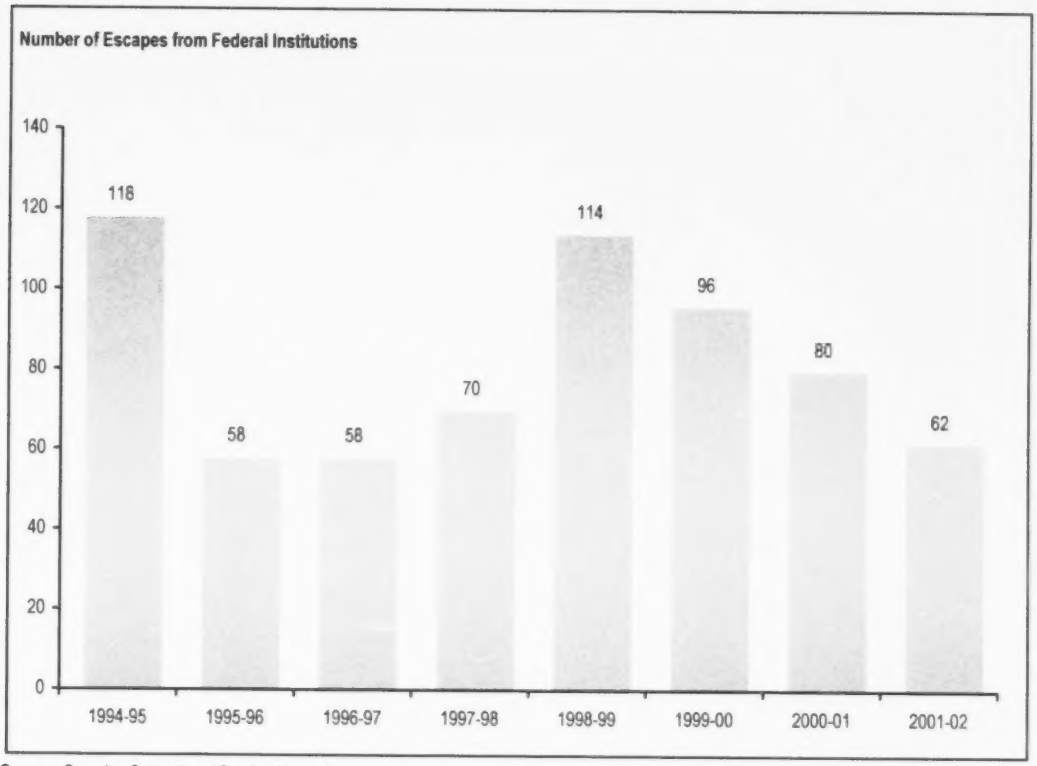
Aboriginal Offenders		Year				
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	80	69	61	68	79
	Women	5	2	2	5	5
	Total	85	71	63	73	84
Quebec Region	Men	122	136	151	160	194
	Women	1	1	0	4	5
	Total	123	137	151	164	199
Ontario Region	Men	170	277	295	278	297
	Women	8	7	14	8	6
	Total	178	284	309	286	303
Prairie Region	Men	1,312	1,338	1,254	1,221	1,175
	Women	39	56	62	66	71
	Total	1,351	1,394	1,316	1,287	1,246
Pacific Region	Men	365	331	334	365	384
	Women	6	5	6	5	11
	Total	371	336	340	370	395
National Total	Men	2,049	2,151	2,095	2,092	2,129
	Women	59	71	84	88	98
	Total	**2,108**	**2,222**	**2,179**	**2,180**	**2,227**
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	23	35	31	29	28
	Women	0	3	2	2	3
	Total	23	38	33	31	31
Quebec Region	Men	38	51	52	48	59
	Women	3	2	1	0	0
	Total	41	53	53	48	59
Ontario Region	Men	72	100	120	115	103
	Women	7	10	10	9	11
	Total	79	110	130	124	114
Prairie Region	Men	469	545	598	606	578
	Women	30	34	47	59	58
	Total	499	579	645	665	636
Pacific Region	Men	127	166	166	181	184
	Women	5	10	8	4	6
	Total	132	176	174	185	190
National Total	Men	729	897	967	979	952
	Women	45	59	68	74	78
	Total	**774**	**956**	**1,035**	**1,053**	**1,030**

Solicitor General Canada

November, 2002

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPE INCIDENTS HAS DECREASED

Figure C14.



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2000-01 represented less than 1% of the inmate population.
- Ninety percent of escapes occur from minimum security facilities.
- In 2001-02, there were 50 escape incidents involving a total of 62 inmates. Of these 62 escapees, 60 of them have been recaptured. The two still at large escaped from minimum security institutions.
- In 2001-02, three of the escapees were women.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPE INCIDENTS HAS DECREASED

Table C14.

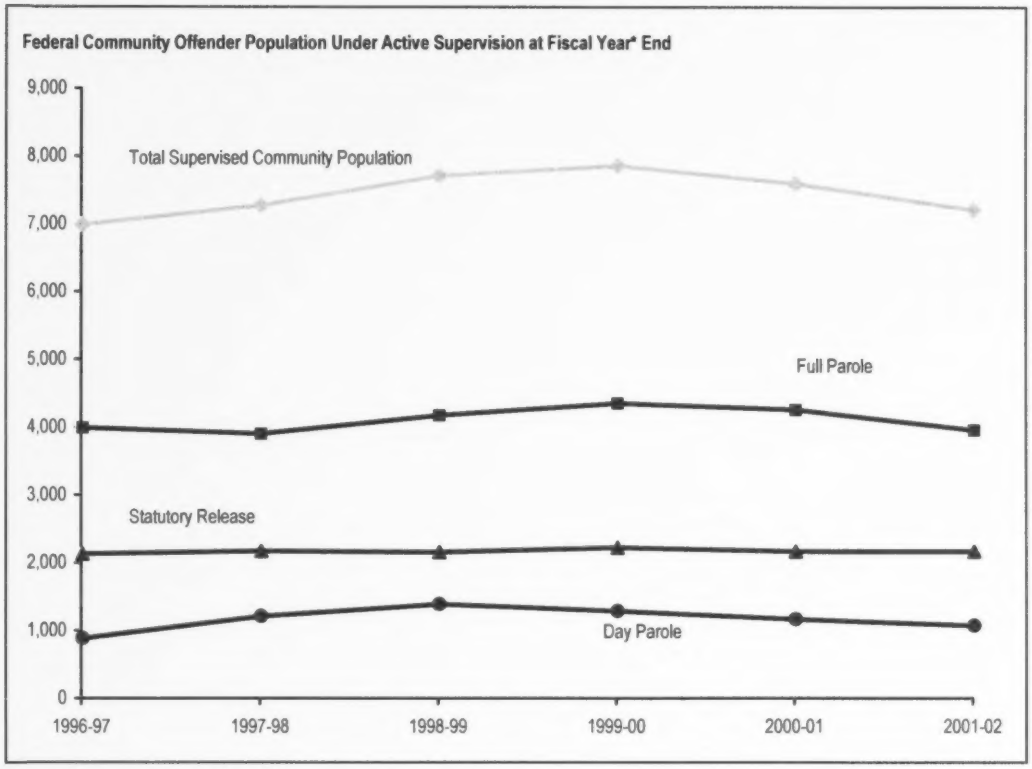
Type of Escapes	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	1	3	1	0	3
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	1	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	33	5	3	2	6
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	666	106	91	78	53
Total	**70**	**114**	**96**	**80**	**62**

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
The data represents the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Figure C15.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population in the community under active supervision increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but decreased in the last two years.
- The pattern of decrease held for day parole and full parole. The statutory release population remained stable.

Note:

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

The data presented above does not include offenders whose conditional release has been suspended, offenders who are on long term supervision orders, or offenders who have been deported.

*A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Table C15.

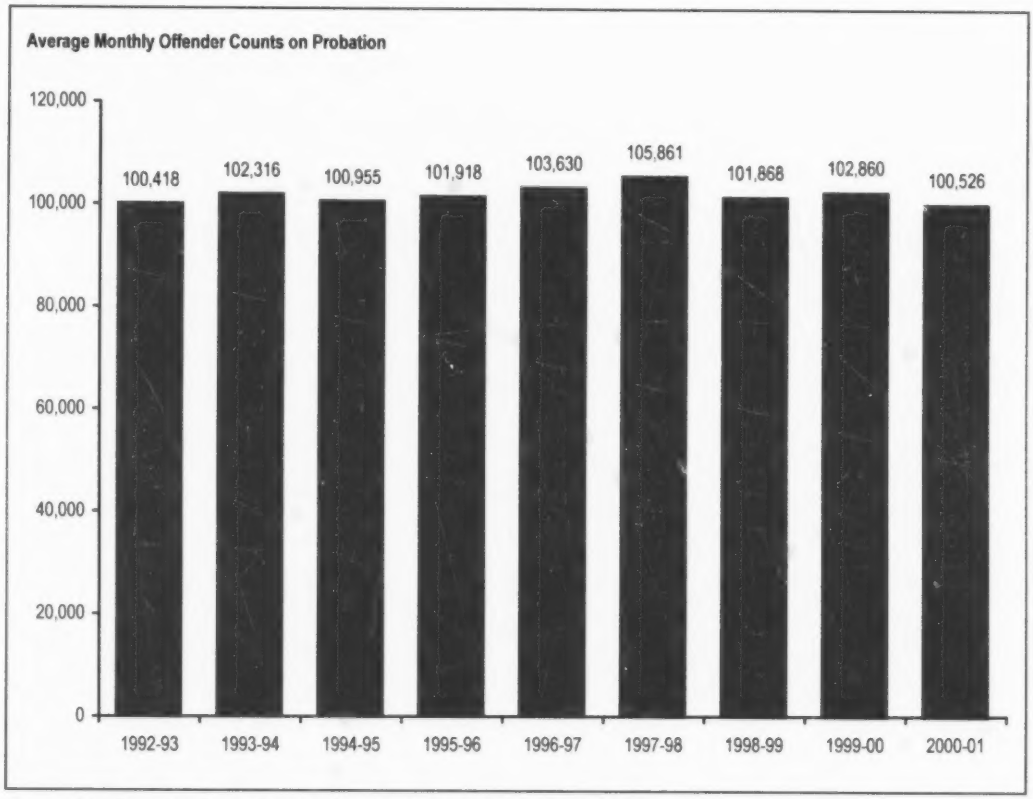
Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			Percent Change
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
1996-97	39	843	260	3,725	26	2,101	325	6,669	6,994	-
1997-98	60	1,147	272	3,623	30	2,138	362	6,908	7,270	3.9
1998-99	85	1,300	287	3,881	39	2,112	411	7,293	7,704	5.6
1999-00	83	1,200	334	4,013	35	2,184	452	7,397	7,849	1.8
2000-01	68	1,097	328	3,925	51	2,112	447	7,134	7,581	-3.5
2001-02	55	1,018	298	3,654	56	2,109	409	6,781	7,190	-5.4

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These cases reflect the number of offenders on *active supervision* at fiscal year end. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.
The data does not include offenders whose conditional release has been suspended, offenders on long term supervision orders, or offenders who have been deported.

PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL PROBATION COUNTS ARE RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure C16.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 2000-01, the total number of offenders on probation was 100,526.
- Probation counts have changed little in the last nine years.

PROVINCIAL / TERRITORIAL PROBATION COUNTS ARE RELATIVELY STABLE

Table C16.

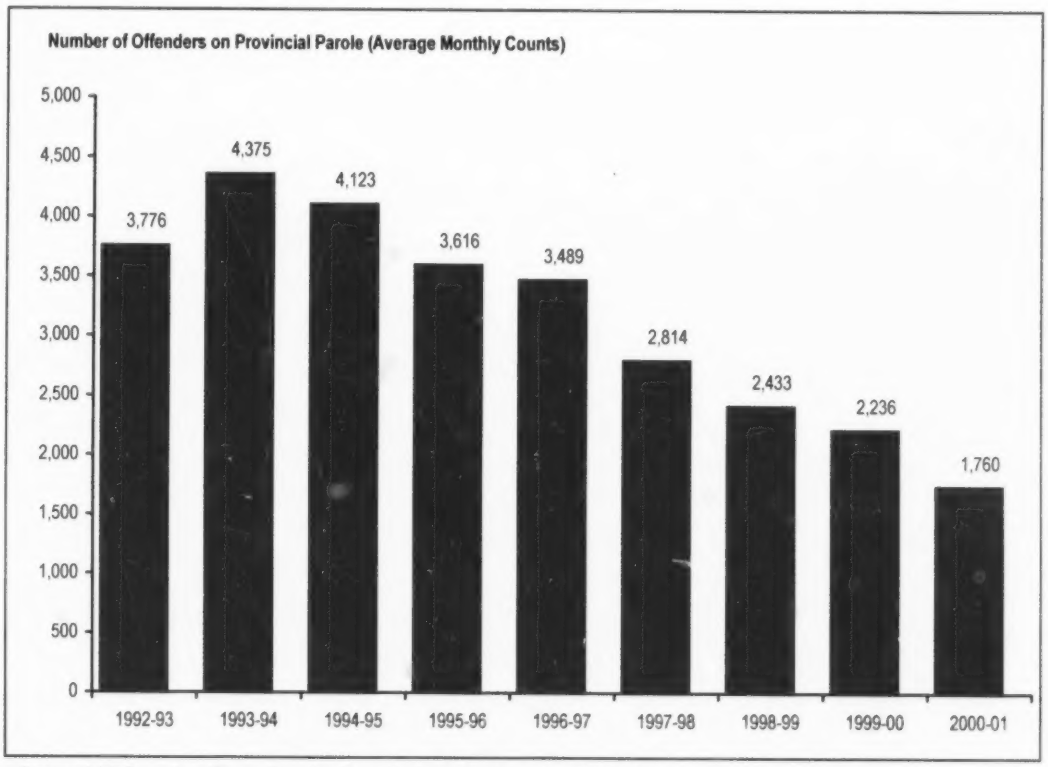
Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Percent Change
1992-93	100,418	--
1993-94	102,316	1.9
1994-95	100,955	-1.3
1995-96	101,918	1.0
1996-97	103,630	1.7
1997-98	105,861	2.1
1998-99	101,868	-3.9
1999-00	102,860	1.0
2000-01	100,526	-2.3

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:
For 2000-01, data are not available for New Brunswick and Nunavut. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for any of the above years.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Figure C17.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1993-94 to 2000-01.
- The greatest decline of offenders on provincial parole has occurred in Ontario.

Note:
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Table C17.

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						
	Provincial Boards				National Parole Board*	**Total**	Percent Change
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total			
1992-93	1,332	1,558	303	3,193	583	**3,776**	--
1993-94	1,804	1,772	284	3,860	515	**4,375**	15.9
1994-95	1,981	1,405	290	3,676	447	**4,123**	-5.8
1995-96	1,918	1,011	283	3,212	404	**3,616**	-12.3
1996-97	1,808	744	594	3,146	343	**3,489**	-3.5
1997-98	1,640	621	246	2,507	307	**2,814**	-19.2
1998-99	1,334	574	239	2,147	286	**2,433**	-13.7
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	**2,236**	-9.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	286	**1,760**	-27.0

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

*The data represent the number of provincial offenders who are released from custody on the authority of the National Parole Board and supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada.

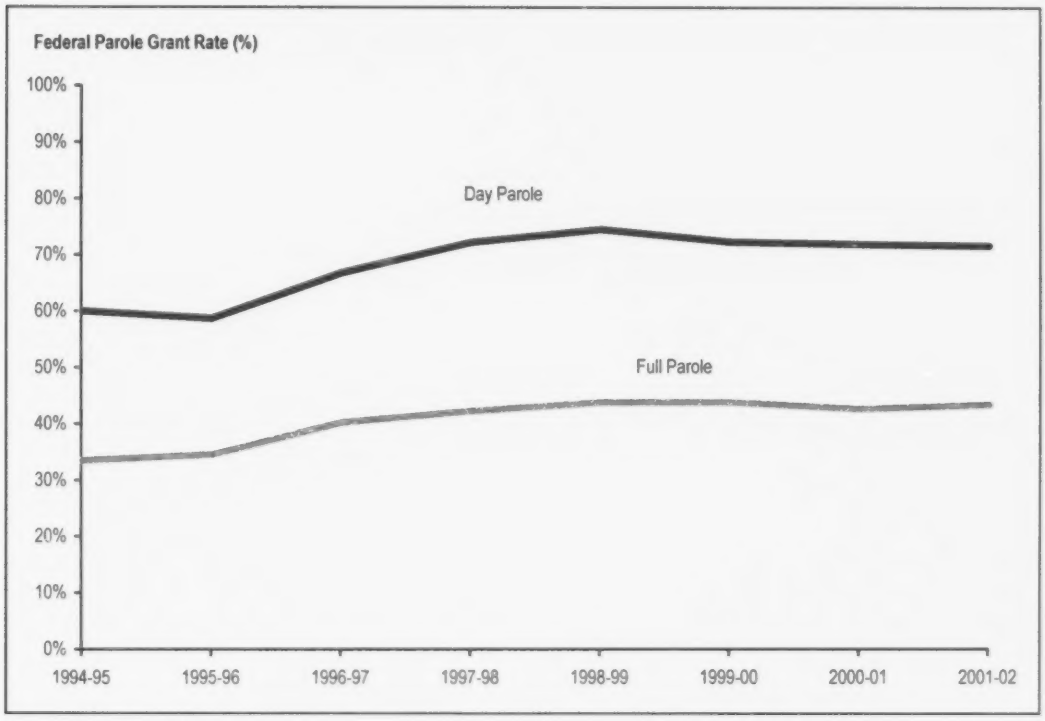
Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

SECTION D.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure D1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2001-02, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 71.6% and 43.2%, respectively.
- The grant rate for day parole and full parole has increased since 1994-95.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

Note:
The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

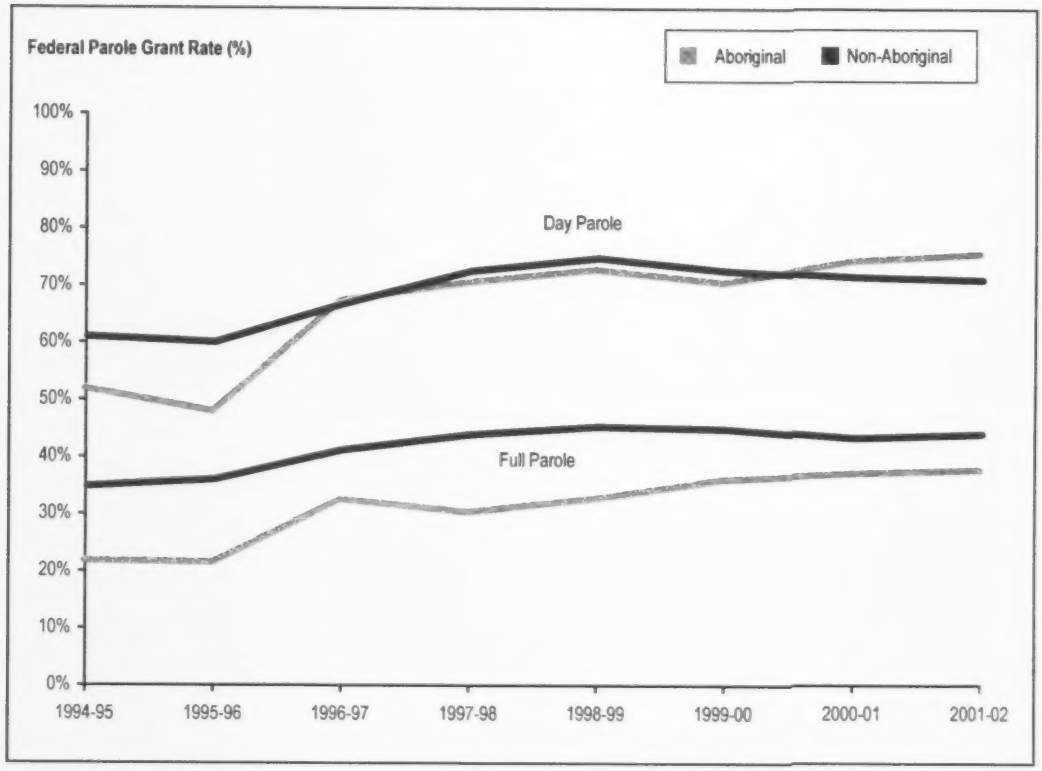
Table D1.

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	1994-95	104	3,791	34	2,559	75.4	59.7	60.0
	1995-96	92	3,069	50	2,172	64.8	58.6	58.7
	1996-97	106	2,590	15	1,327	87.6	66.1	66.8
	1997-98	176	3,469	29	1,371	85.9	71.7	72.2
	1998-99	218	3,583	27	1,272	89.0	73.8	74.5
	1999-00	228	3,610	40	1,430	85.1	71.6	72.3
	2000-01	224	3,235	27	1,327	89.2	70.9	71.9
	2001-02	188	2,984	29	1,228	86.6	70.9	71.6
Full Parole	1994-95	87	2,115	58	4,323	60.0	32.9	33.5
	1995-96	94	1,860	75	3,640	55.6	33.8	34.5
	1996-97	111	1,634	32	2,561	77.6	39.0	40.2
	1997-98	120	1,859	69	2,643	63.5	41.3	42.2
	1998-99	154	1,962	71	2,656	68.4	42.5	43.7
	1999-00	193	1,976	85	2,706	69.4	42.2	43.7
	2000-01	172	1,638	56	2,390	75.4	40.7	42.5
	2001-02	147	1,513	53	2,129	73.5	41.5	43.2

Source: National Parole Board.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

Figure D2.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders increased slightly in 2001-02 and was 4.4% higher than that for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders has increased significantly over the last several years. However, the rate was 6.4% lower than that for non-Aboriginal offenders in 2001-02.

Note:
The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board. Not all offenders apply for parole, and some apply more than once before being granted parole.
Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.
Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS IS INCREASING

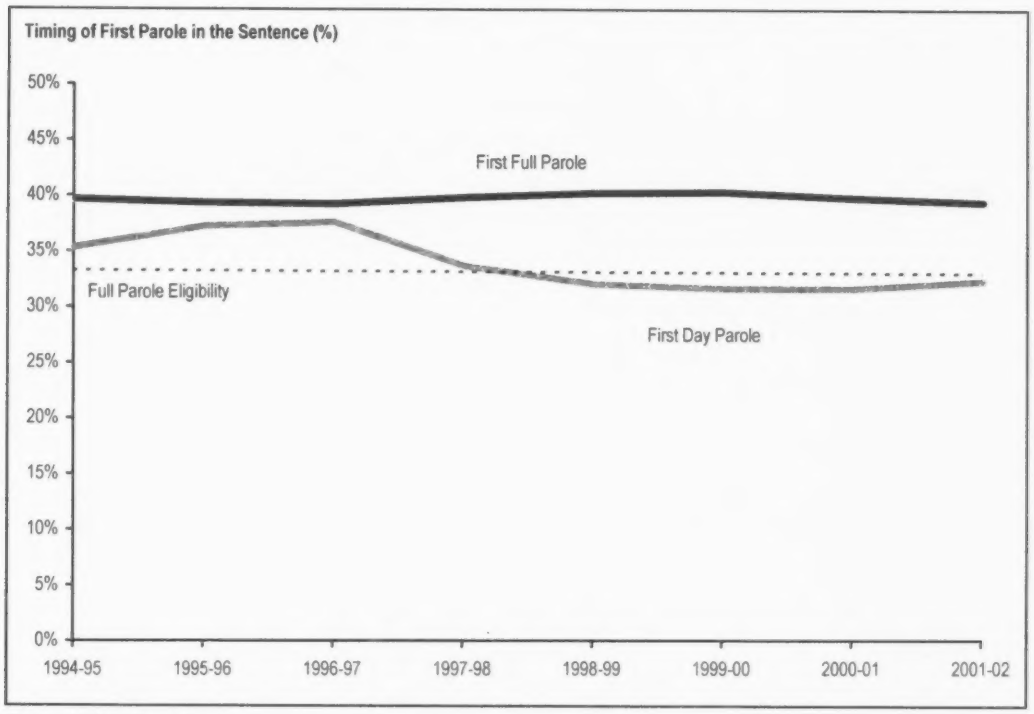
Table D2.

Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total Number Granted/ Denied
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	1994-95	360	332	52.0	3,535	2,261	61.0	**6,488**
	1995-96	365	287	48.0	2,896	1,935	60.0	**5,383**
	1996-97	294	142	67.4	2,402	1,200	66.7	**4,038**
	1997-98	477	199	70.6	3,168	1,201	72.5	**5,045**
	1998-99	524	196	72.8	3,277	1,103	74.8	**5,100**
	1999-00	509	213	70.5	3,329	1,257	72.6	**5,308**
	2000-01	511	178	74.2	2,948	1,176	71.5	**4,813**
	2001-02	462	151	75.4	2,710	1,106	71.0	**4,429**
Full Parole	1994-95	152	542	21.9	2,050	3,839	34.8	**6,583**
	1995-96	133	482	21.6	1,821	3,233	36.0	**5,669**
	1996-97	157	324	32.6	1,588	2,269	41.2	**4,338**
	1997-98	178	410	30.3	1,801	2,302	43.9	**4,691**
	1998-99	207	424	32.8	1,909	2,303	45.3	**4,843**
	1999-00	232	412	36.0	1,937	2,379	44.9	**4,960**
	2000-01	201	342	37.0	1,609	2,104	43.3	**4,256**
	2001-02	180	299	37.6	1,480	1,883	44.0	**3,842**

Source: National Parole Board.

OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40% OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE

Figure D3.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of time served until first full parole was 39.4% in 2001-02. The percentage of time served until first full parole has fluctuated very little since 1994-95.
- Over the last eight years, women have served an average of 2.7% less of their sentences before first federal full parole and 7.4% less before first federal day parole than men (37.2% compared to 39.9% and 27.0% compared to 34.4%, respectively).

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40% OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE

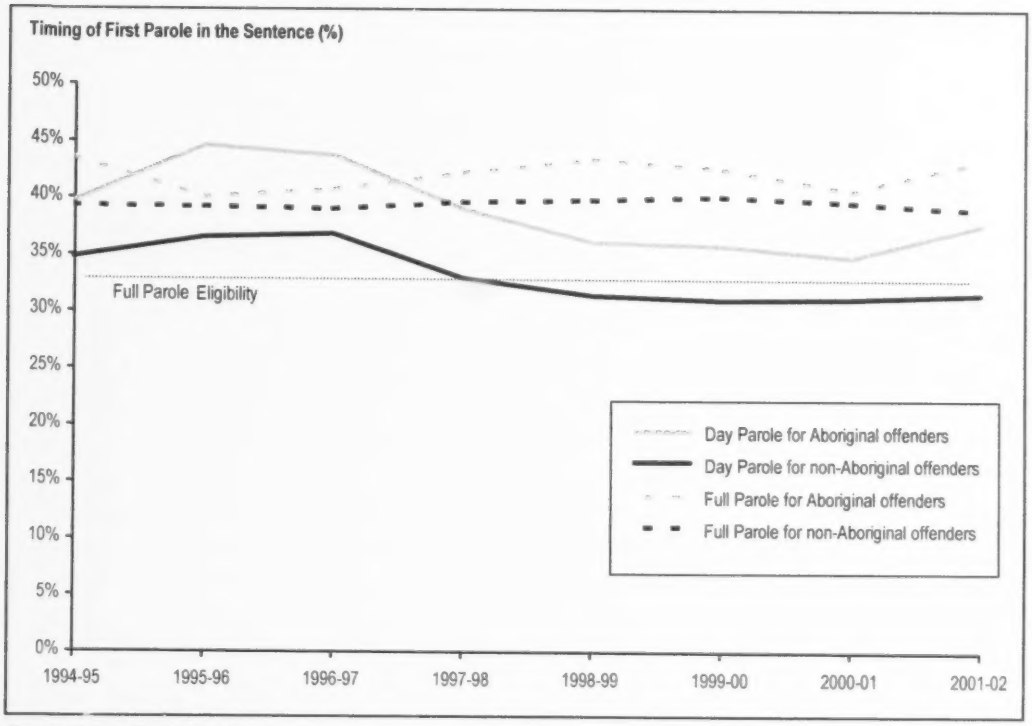
Table D3.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage					
1994-95	27.0	35.6	**35.3**	38.4	39.6	**39.6**
1995-96	27.2	37.7	**37.2**	35.9	39.5	**39.3**
1996-97	27.5	38.3	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**39.2**
1997-98	27.9	34.1	**33.7**	36.1	40.1	**39.8**
1998-99	26.2	32.5	**32.1**	39.2	40.3	**40.2**
1999-00	24.8	32.2	**31.7**	37.8	40.6	**40.3**
2000-01	27.4	32.1	**31.7**	37.6	40.0	**39.8**
2001-02	28.1	32.7	**32.4**	37.1	39.7	**39.4**

Source: National Parole Board.

ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS SERVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Figure D4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2001-02, the percentage of time served until full parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (38.9% versus 43.5%, respectively).
- In 2001-02, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (31.5% versus 37.8%, respectively).
- Of the 1,121 Aboriginal offenders released on full parole in 2001-02, 45.0% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 60.2% of non-Aboriginal offenders. Of the 1,966 Aboriginal offenders released on day parole in 2001-02, 20.9% of them were released on accelerated day parole compared to 30.5% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS SERVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

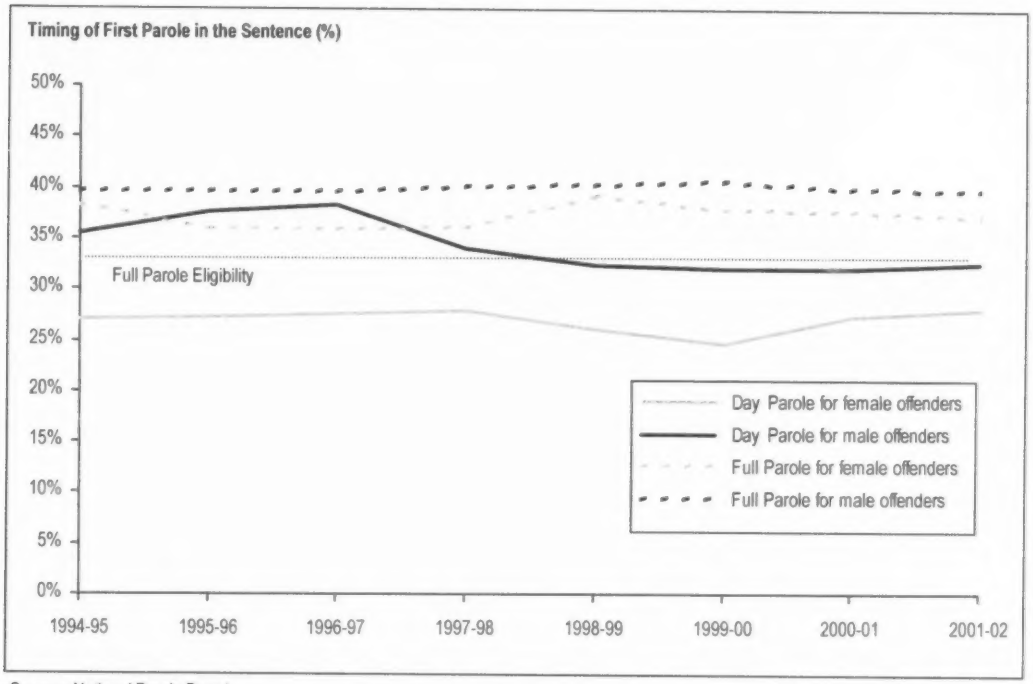
Table D4.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
	Percentage of sentence served					
1994-95	39.8	34.8	**35.3**	43.6	39.3	**39.6**
1995-96	44.7	36.5	**37.2**	40.1	39.2	**39.3**
1996-97	43.8	36.8	**37.6**	40.8	39.0	**39.2**
1997-98	39.1	32.9	**33.7**	42.3	39.6	**39.8**
1998-99	36.2	31.4	**32.1**	43.5	39.8	**40.2**
1999-00	35.9	31.0	**31.7**	42.7	40.1	**40.3**
2000-01	34.9	31.1	**31.7**	40.7	39.6	**39.8**
2001-02	37.8	31.5	**32.4**	43.5	38.9	**39.4**

Source: National Parole Board.

WOMEN SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN MEN BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Figure D5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2001-02, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (39.7% compared to 37.1%).
- In 2001-02, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (28.1% versus 32.7%, respectively).
- Of the 929 female offenders released on full parole since 1994-95, 65.1% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to only 58.4% of the 11,598 male offenders released on full parole.
- Of those offenders released on day parole since 1994-95, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often the male offenders (46.0% versus 28.2%, respectively).

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

WOMEN SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN MEN BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

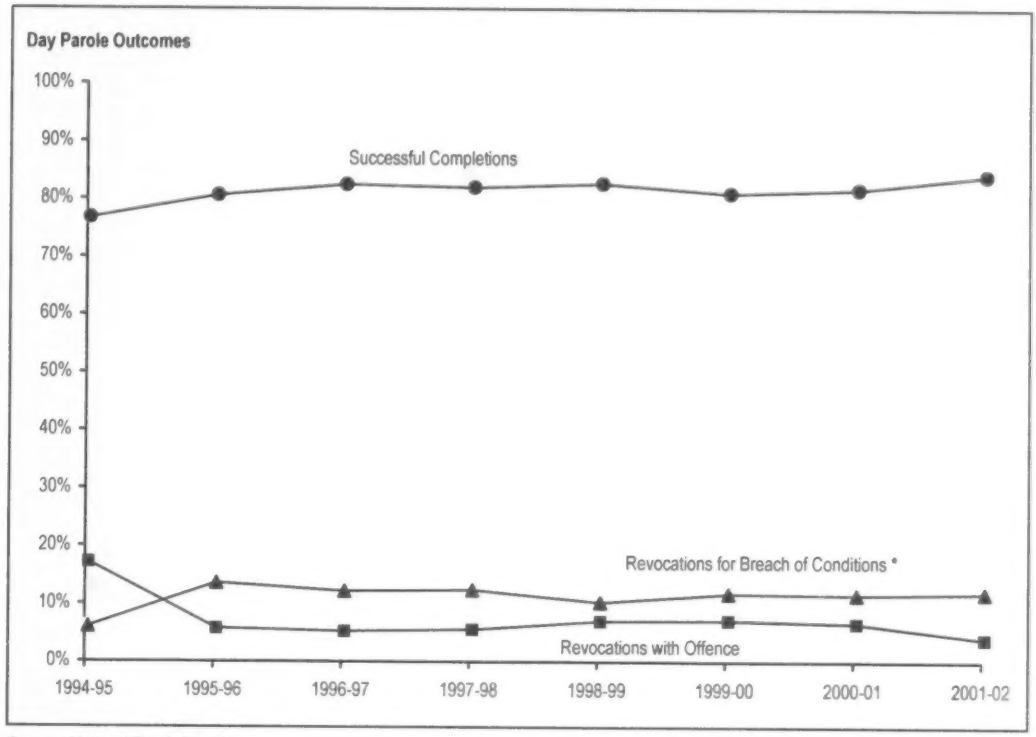
Table D5.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence served					
1994-95	27.0	35.6	**35.3**	38.4	39.6	**39.6**
1995-96	27.2	37.7	**37.2**	35.9	39.5	**39.3**
1996-97	27.5	38.3	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**39.2**
1997-98	27.9	34.1	**33.7**	36.1	40.1	**39.8**
1998-99	26.2	32.5	**32.1**	39.2	40.3	**40.2**
1999-00	24.8	32.2	**31.7**	37.8	40.6	**40.3**
2000-01	27.4	32.1	**31.7**	37.6	40.0	**39.8**
2001-02	28.1	32.7	**32.4**	37.1	39.7	**39.4**

Source: National Parole Board.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D6.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed day parole has been over 80% in each of the last seven years.
- Based upon the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 and has decreased since then.
- In 2001-02, 3.2% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence, and 0.8% with a violent offence.
- In 2001-02, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (84.5% versus 79.5%, respectively).
- The percentage of successful completions for women decreased 6.8% from 1999-00 to 2001-02, from 86.3% to 79.5%, respectively.

Note:
A day parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D6.

Federal Day Parole Outcome	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions										
Regular	2,155	82.2	2,113	82.7	2,242	80.6	2,035	81.6	1,924	84.1
Accelerated	374	81.3	783	82.6	885	81.9	872	81.9	745	84.4
Total	2,529	82.0	2,896	82.7	3,127	81.0	2,907	81.7	2,669	84.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	332	12.7	275	10.8	347	12.5	319	12.8	283	12.4
Accelerated	49	10.7	87	9.2	109	10.1	94	8.8	93	10.5
Total	381	12.4	362	10.3	456	11.8	413	11.6	376	11.9
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	103	3.9	144	5.6	147	5.3	112	4.5	59	2.6
Accelerated	34	7.4	68	7.2	81	7.5	96	9.0	42	4.8
Total	137	4.4	212	6.1	228	5.9	208	5.8	101	3.2
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	33	1.3	24	0.9	44	1.6	29	1.2	22	1.0
Accelerated	3	0.7	10	1.1	6	0.6	3	0.3	3	0.3
Total	36	1.2	34	1.0	50	1.3	32	0.9	25	0.8
Total										
Regular	2,623	85.1	2,556	72.9	2,780	72.0	2,495	70.1	2,288	72.2
Accelerated	460	14.9	948	27.1	1,081	28.0	1,065	29.9	883	27.8
Total	**3,083**	**100.0**	**3,504**	**100.0**	**3,861**	**100.0**	**3,560**	**100.0**	**3,171**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

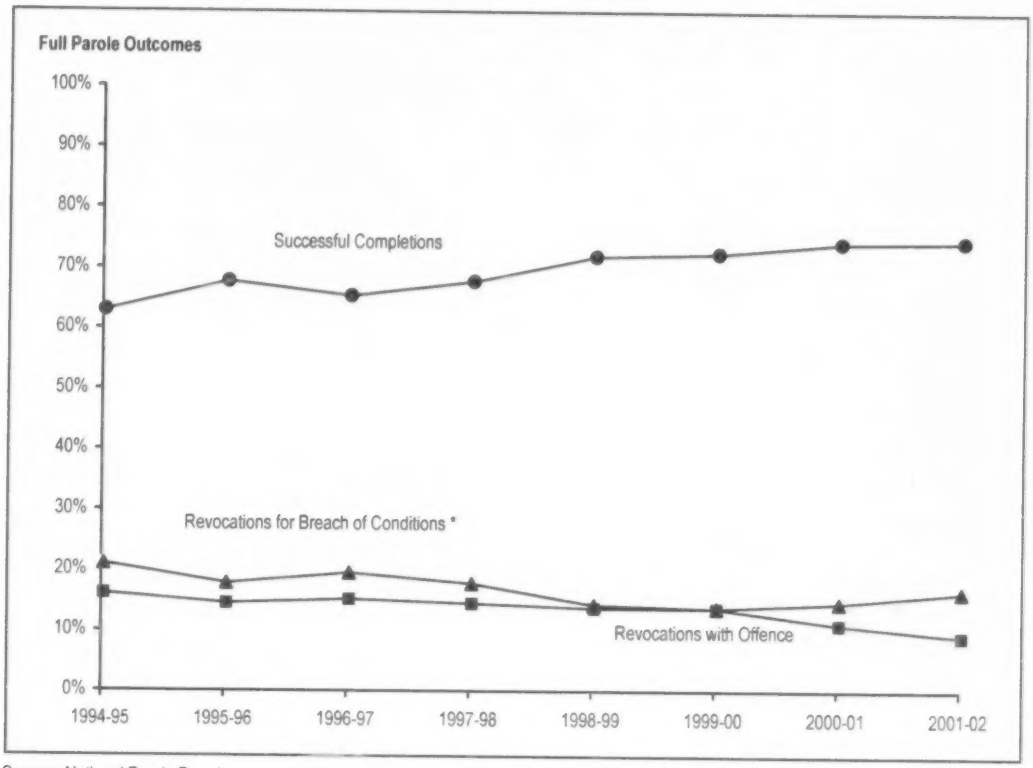
Eligibility for day parole release normally occurs 6 months prior to full parole. Eligibility for accelerated parole review cases occurs after the offender serves 6 months or 1/6 of the sentence, whichever is greater.

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed full parole has increased from 63% to 74% over the past eight years.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed increased from 1998-99 to 2000-01 and then decreased slightly in 2001-02.
- In 2001-02, 7.6% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 1.6% with a violent offence.
- In 2001-02, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for women (79.7%) than for men (73.8%).

Note:
A full parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.
These data do not include offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences as these offenders, by definition, remain under supervision for life.
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7.

Federal Full Parole Outcome	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions										
Regular	620	74.1	567	76.9	637	78.2	626	75.3	627	77.8
Accelerated	581	62.1	598	67.6	587	67.0	708	73.2	695	71.5
Total	1,201	67.7	1,165	71.9	1,224	72.4	1,334	74.2	1,322	74.4
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	108	12.9	79	10.7	99	12.1	108	13.0	115	14.3
Accelerated	207	22.1	153	17.3	135	15.4	156	16.1	178	18.3
Total	315	17.8	232	14.3	234	13.8	264	14.7	293	16.5
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	80	9.6	67	9.1	60	7.4	73	8.8	43	5.3
Accelerated	132	14.1	125	14.1	135	15.4	94	9.7	92	9.5
Total	212	12.0	192	11.8	195	11.5	167	9.3	135	7.6
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	29	3.5	24	3.3	19	2.3	24	2.9	21	2.6
Accelerated	16	1.7	8	0.9	19	2.2	9	0.9	7	0.7
Total	45	2.5	32	2.0	38	2.2	33	1.8	28	1.6
Total										
Regular	837	47.2	737	45.5	815	48.2	831	46.2	806	45.3
Accelerated	936	52.8	884	54.5	876	51.8	967	53.8	972	54.7
Total	**1,773**	**100.0**	**1,621**	**100.0**	**1,691**	**100.0**	**1,798**	**100.0**	**1,778**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

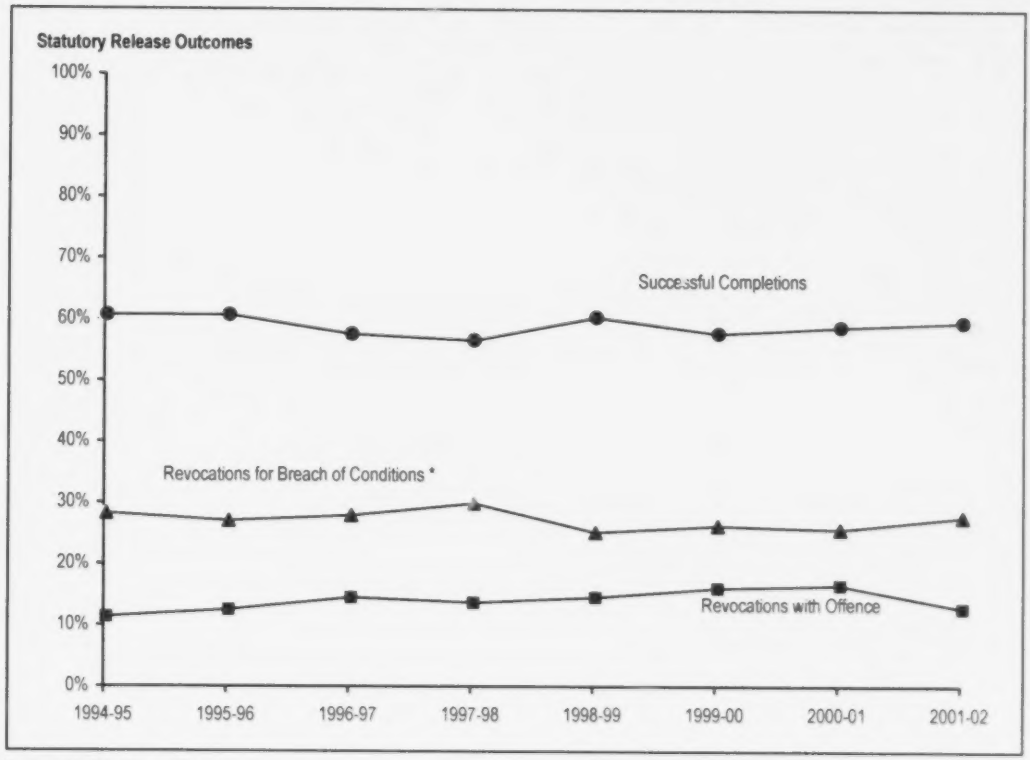
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation with outstanding charges.

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which a portion of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of offenders who successfully completed statutory release ranged from 56.5% to 60.3% over the past eight years.
- In 2001-02, 10.4% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 2.4% with a violent offence.
- In 2001-02, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women (69.7%) than for men (59.3%).

Note:
A statutory release is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.
Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.
*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation for outstanding charges.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8.

Statutory Release Outcome	1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,918	56.5	2,942	60.3	2,797	57.7	2,955	58.7	3,007	59.5
Revocations for Breach of Conditions*	1,542	29.9	1,229	25.2	1,274	26.3	1,295	25.7	1,397	27.7
Revocations with Non-Violent Offence	552	10.7	574	11.8	624	12.9	617	12.3	524	10.4
Revocations with Violent Offence**	154	3.0	137	2.8	157	3.2	166	3.3	122	2.4
Total	**5,166**	**100.0**	**4,882**	**100.0**	**4,852**	**100.0**	**5,033**	**100.0**	**5,050**	**100.0**

Source: National Parole Board.

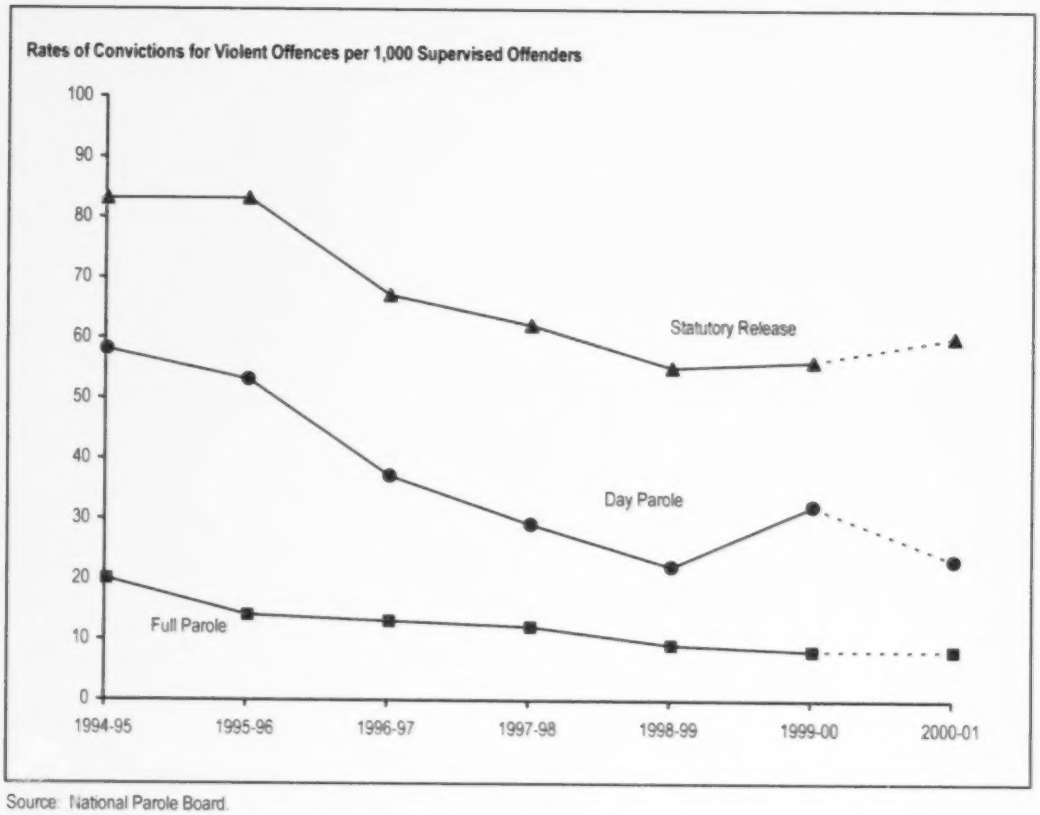
Note:

*Revocation for a Breach of Condition also includes revocation for outstanding charges.

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Figure D9.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The rate of reconviction for violent offences* while under community supervision has declined since 1995-96.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

The dotted line between 1999-00 and 2000-01 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers underrepresent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Table D9.

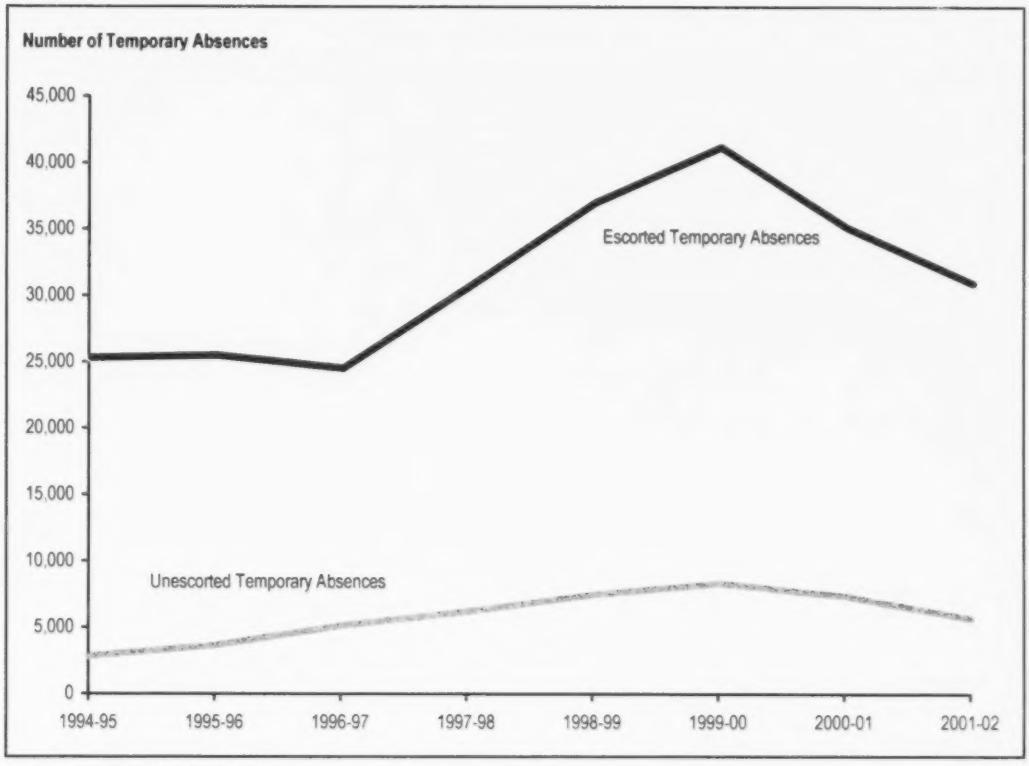
Year	Number of Convictions for Violent Offences				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
1994-95	77	99	165	341	58	20	83
1995-96	63	64	185	312	53	14	83
1996-97	38	54	160	252	37	13	67
1997-98	36	48	154	238	29	12	62
1998-99	34	36	137	207	22	9	55
1999-00	50	39	157	246	32	8	56
2000-01	32	36	166	234	23	8	60
2001-02	25	31	122	178	19	7	43

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:
Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.
Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

NUMBERS OF ESCORTED AND UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES DECREASED IN 2001-02

Figure D10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of escorted temporary absences increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 and decreased between 1999-00 and 2001-02.
- The number of unescorted temporary absences increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but decreased in the last two years.
- The completion rates for escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99% and 98%, respectively.

Note:
A temporary absence is permission given to an eligible offender to be away from the normal place of confinement for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, personal development for rehabilitative purposes, or compassionate reasons, including parental responsibilities.
These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.

NUMBERS OF ESCORTED AND UNESCORTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES DECREASED IN 2001-02

Table D10.

Year	Escorted Temporary Absences				Unescorted Temporary Absences			
	Number Completed	Number Not Completed	Total	Percent Completed	Number Completed	Number Not Completed	Total	Percent Completed
1994-95	25,217	9	25,226	99.96	2,825	16	2,841	99.44
1995-96	25,394	8	25,402	99.97	3,648	15	3,663	99.59
1996-97	24,414	12	24,426	99.95	5,125	25	5,150	99.51
1997-98	30,586	8	30,594	99.97	6,175	57	6,232	99.09
1998-99	36,887	19	36,906	99.95	7,435	109	7,544	98.56
1999-00	41,061	33	41,094	99.92	8,343	70	8,413	99.17
2000-01	35,025	12	35,037	99.97	7,368	85	7,453	98.86
2001-02	30,814	9	30,823	99.97	5,738	56	5,794	99.03

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

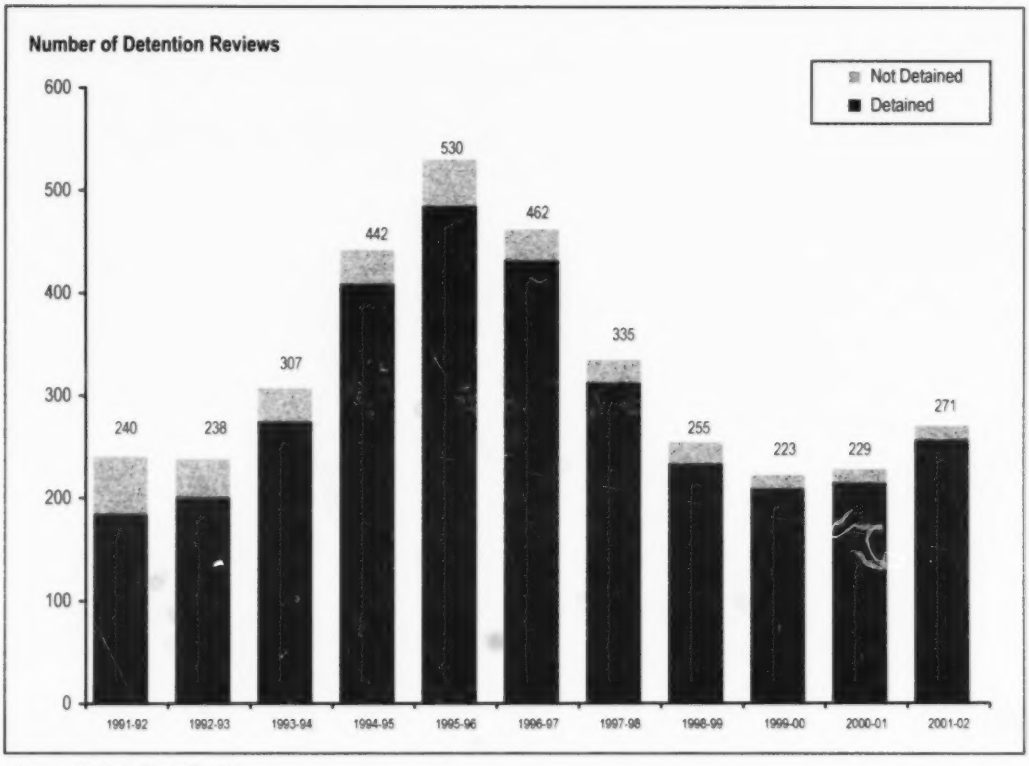
Note:
These numbers represent the number of times offenders go out on temporary absences (i.e. permits). One offender may have many absences.
These numbers exclude temporary absences granted for medical purposes.
"Not completed" include temporary absences where offenders have gone unlawfully at large or have been detained by police.

SECTION E.

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS PEAKED IN 1995-96

Figure E1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The number of initial detention reviews reached a peak in 1995-96, then declined until 1999-00 and has increased in the last two years.
- Out of 3,532 initial detention reviews since 1991-92, 90.8% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 11 women have been referred for detention and all have been detained.
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders have accounted for 30.0% of all offenders detained. Aboriginal offenders account for 15.4% of the total federal offender population, and 17.6% of the incarcerated federal offender population.

Note:
According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*,, an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm, a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS PEAKED IN 1995-96

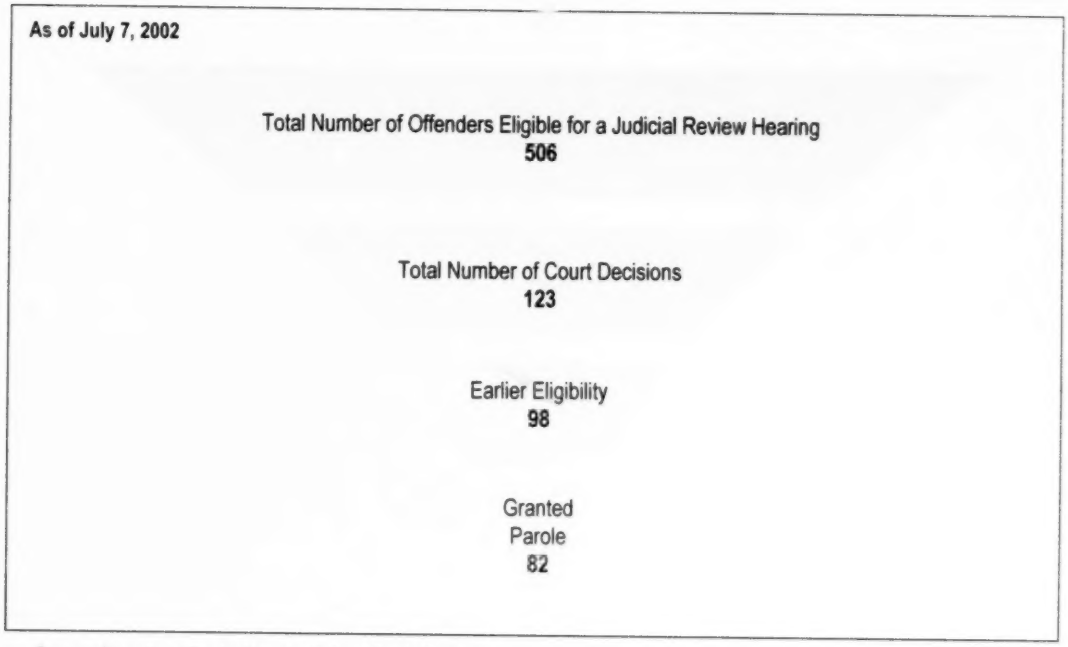
Table E1.

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1991-92	40	144	184	76.7	14	42	56	23.3	54	186	**240**
1992-93	53	147	200	84.0	12	26	38	16.0	65	173	**238**
1993-94	76	198	274	89.3	8	25	33	10.7	84	223	**307**
1994-95	92	316	408	92.3	8	26	34	7.7	100	342	**442**
1995-96	140	344	484	91.3	13	33	46	8.7	153	377	**530**
1996-97	105	326	431	93.3	10	21	31	6.7	115	347	**462**
1997-98	76	236	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	85	250	**335**
1998-99	74	159	233	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	77	178	**255**
1999-00	79	130	209	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	82	141	**223**
2000-01	66	149	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	72	157	**229**
2001-02	69	188	257	94.8	1	13	14	5.2	70	201	**271**
Total	**870**	**2,337**	**3,207**	**90.8**	**87**	**238**	**325**	**9.2**	**957**	**2,575**	**3,532**

Source: National Parole Board.

80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Figure E2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada, National Parole Board

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 123 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 79.7% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 24.3% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 98 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 95 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 82 have been granted parole, and 61 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree than first degree murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 82 offenders who have been granted parole, 12 offenders have been returned to custody, four offenders are deceased, two offenders have been deported, two offenders are temporarily detained and one offender is unlawfully at large.

Judicial review is an application by an offender convicted of murder to the Court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. Judicial review procedures apply primarily to offenders convicted of first degree murder, who are required to serve 25 years prior to being eligible for parole. However, offenders who have been sentenced to life imprisonment for second degree murder, with parole eligibility set at 15 years or more, may also apply if they have served at least 15 years.

80% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2.

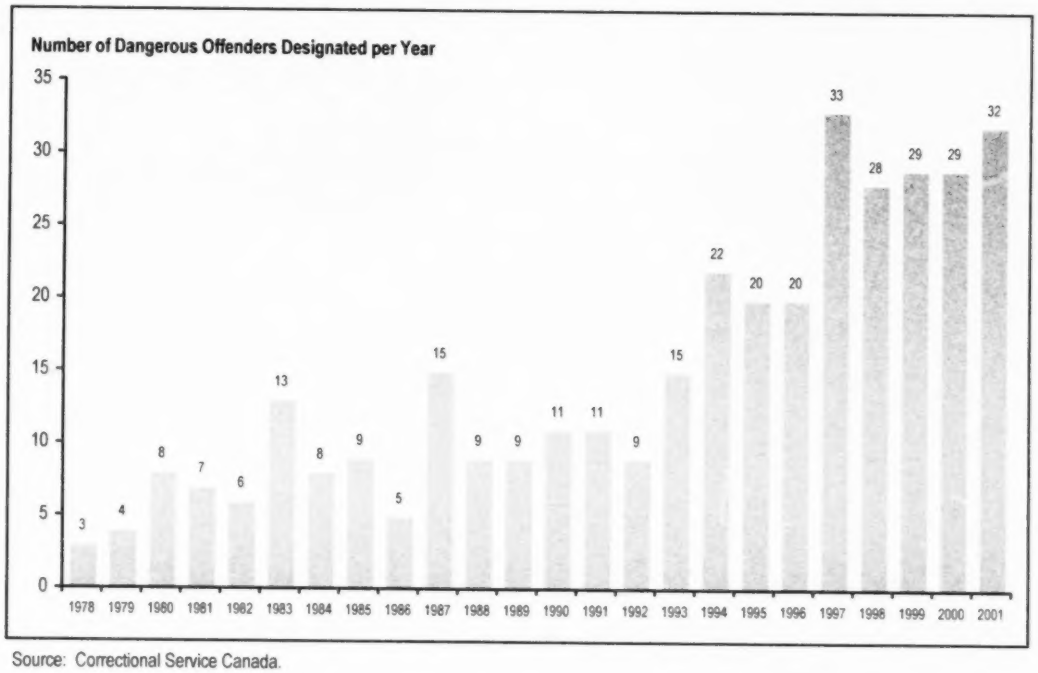
Province of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder	1st degree murder	2nd degree murder
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	1	0	0	0	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	40	14	4	1	44	15
Ontario	15	0	8	1	23	1
Manitoba	3	2	1	0	4	2
Saskatchewan	4	0	3	0	7	0
Alberta	10	0	4	0	14	0
British Columbia	7	1	3	0	10	1
Sub-total	**80**	**18**	**23**	**2**	**103**	**20**
Total	**98**		**25**		**123**	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers represent total decisions as of July 7, 2002.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place. This does not always correspond to the administrative region in charge of the case.

THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED

Figure E3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of June 30, 2002, there were 313 active Dangerous Offenders (DOs). Of these, 297 are incarcerated (representing slightly more than 2% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported and 15 are being supervised in the community.
- Of the 313 DOs, 13 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 300 have indeterminate sentences.
- Approximately 83% of all DOs have at least one sex offence on their current sentence.
- The majority of DOs were designated in Ontario and British Columbia.
- There are currently no female Dangerous Offenders.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 19.0% of Dangerous Offenders and 17.6% of the total inmate population.

Note:

A Dangerous Offender is an individual given an indeterminate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 752 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*).

Dangerous Offender (DO) legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions which were abolished. In addition to the DOs, there remain within federal jurisdiction 48 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 8 Habitual Offenders. Until August 1997, a determinate sentence was possible for those designated as Dangerous Offenders.

The number of Dangerous Offenders designated per year does not include decisions which were overturned.

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the above graph which depicts total number of offenders "designated".

THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS INCREASED

Table E3.

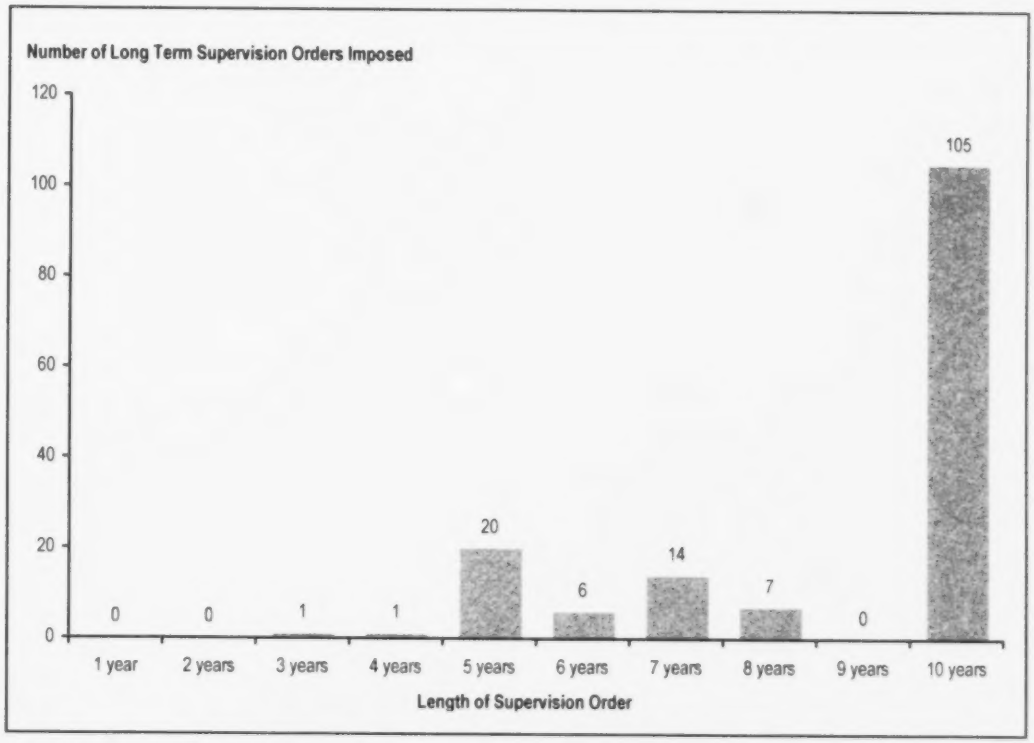
Province or Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	**Total**
Newfoundland	12	8	0	**8**
Nova Scotia	15	14	1	**15**
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	**0**
New Brunswick	4	3	0	**3**
Quebec	17	15	0	**15**
Ontario	146	123	4	**127**
Manitoba	10	9	1	**10**
Saskatchewan	22	17	2	**19**
Alberta	28	20	2	**22**
British Columbia	106	86	3	**89**
Yukon	0	0	0	**0**
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	**5**
Nunavut	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**365**	**300**	**13**	**313**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
*These numbers are as of June 30, 2002.
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include decisions which were overturned.
Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the total number of offenders "designated".

MOST OFFENDERS WITH LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS HAVE A 10-YEAR SUPERVISION PERIOD

Figure E4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of July 7, 2002, 154 long term supervision orders have been imposed by the courts. Of these, 68.2% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 151 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 127 (84.1%) have at least one sex offence on the current sentence.
- There are only two women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 35 offenders being supervised in the community, and 25 of them are now being supervised on their long term supervision order.

Note:
Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, which allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years.
Two offenders under these provisions have died and one offender has had two LTSOs imposed.

MOST OFFENDERS WITH LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS HAVE A 10-YEAR SUPERVISION PERIOD

Table E4.

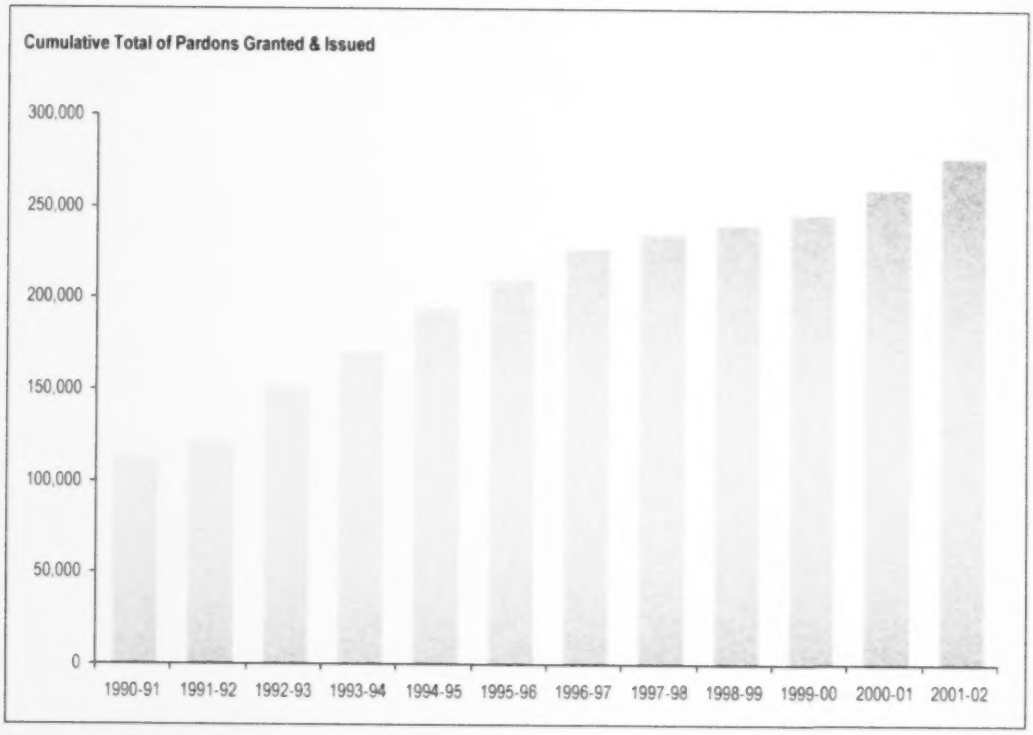
Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (years)								Current Status			
	3	4	55	6	7	8	10	Total	Incarcerated	Supervised	LTSO period	Total
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	1	4
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	0	1	5
Prince Edward Island	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	3
Quebec	1	0	10	3	6	1	18	39	26	5	77	38
Ontario	0	1	2	1	3	3	32	42	36	1	5	42
Manitoba	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	7	6	0	1	7
Saskatchewan	0	0	2	1	1	1	5	10	7	0	2	9
Alberta	0	0	4	0	0	0	13	17	12	2	2	16
British Columbia	0	0	0	1	2	2	17	22	17	1	4	22
Yukon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**1**	**20**	**6**	**14**	**7**	**105**	**154**	**116**	**10**	**25**	**151**

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:
These numbers are as of July 7, 2002.
Current Status applies to the current sentence of active offenders only.
Two offenders have died and one offender has had two LTSOs imposed.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The National Parole Board receives over 20,000 pardon applications per year. Over 99% of the approved applications for pardons are granted.
- The number of pardon applications processed increased in 2001-02; however, the percentage of pardons granted or issued decreased in 2001-02.
- Over three million (3,282,193) Canadians have a criminal record* but less than 10% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since the pardon process began in 1970, 276,956 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:
Pardons allow people who were convicted of a criminal offence but have completed their sentence and demonstrated that they are law-abiding citizens to have their criminal record sealed. A person convicted of a summary offence may apply for a pardon three years after the completion of the sentence, and a person convicted of an indictable offence may apply after five years.
*Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Criminal Records Division, 2001.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Table E5.

Type of Decision	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Granted	4,873	3,594	3,129	7,495	10,725
Issued	2,760	1,882	2,732	6,700	5,920
Denied	180	52	44	84	409
Total Granted / Issued / Denied	**7,813**	**5,528**	**5,905**	**14,279**	**17,054**
Percentage Granted / Issued	97.7	99.1	99.3	99.4	97.6
Revocations	401	409	409	80	20
Cessations	265	275	234	462	443
Total Revocations / Cessations	**666**	**684**	**643**	**542**	**463**
Cumulative Granted / Issued*	234,779	240,255	246,116	260,311	276,956
Cumulative Revocations / Cessations*	6,046	6,730	7,373	7,915	8,378

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Cumulative data reflects pardon activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the *Criminal Records Act*.

Pardons are issued for summary offences, upon application, following a three-year conviction-free period after the completion of the sentence. In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the National Parole Board (NPB) following a five-year period of good conduct after the completion of the sentence. The cessation of a pardon automatically occurs following a subsequent conviction for an indictable offence, or hybrid offence, with some exceptions, including impaired driving, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood or fail to provide a breath sample. Revocations are at the discretion of the NPB following a subsequent summary conviction, or for lack of good conduct. The Board may also render a decision of cessation when it is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was awarded.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to improve the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*, we are asking our readers to complete the following voluntary questionnaire:

1. Have you found the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* to be a useful document? If so, please elaborate.

2. Are there any tables, figures or bullets that are not clear?

3. Are there any topics you would like to see addressed in future publications of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* that are not currently included?

4. Any further comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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